The Missionary Herald

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ANOTHER month finds more nations embroiled in the great war. Spain and Mexico are the only fields of the American Board now not directly affected by it; and Mexico has trouble enough of her own. Acute observers prophesy that every European nation will yet be involved; there are those who contend, we believe mistakenly, that the United States is destined to become a belligerent. And as the field of war widens, so its course lengthens. Instead of being rushed to a quick end, it seems to be settling to a slower and more protracted struggle. The horror of it increases; the sense of multitudinous suffering, wholesale slaughter, and of irreparable ruin oppresses the heart like a nightmare. How can we stand the daily agony of this awful combat? To go about one's ordinary tasks, especially to seek the customary pleasures of life, to laugh, to sing, to joke, seems almost like sacrilege in the face of what is happening to one-half the human race. If ever there was a time for fasting, humiliation, and prayer, it is now, when the world has gone mad for war.

The World of Battle

We hearten ourselves by realizing that this gigantic conflict is rousing the Christian conscience of the world to the shame of such a war. Apart from the question of which nation or ruler is most to blame, and without adjudging the action of those who declare they were forced into the struggle, there is a large, growing, and outspoken public sentiment which declares that national relationships must be made to conform to the same Christian standards as personal relationships; that in a truly Christian civilization nations may not do to one another what persons are debarred from doing; that to seek to increase one's power or place by fighting is as barbarous for a nation as for an individual. The glory and the romance of war are passing; the misery and the futility of it are appearing. For that let us be thankful.

IT is worth noting that there are a few streaks of light in a sky that is undeniably black. There are some alleviating circumstances to this war. In the first place, it is not a conflict between the West and the East. That ancient and, as some would have it, unalterable division between mankind is not intensified by this struggle. Men of the East, of Japan, of India, of Egypt, are fighting with the Allies, while the races of Turkey are arrayed against them. The new combinations and comradeships which this war has created may even help to break down the barrier that has been felt to separate the peoples of the two hemispheres. Again, this is not a racial war. It is not a straight conflict between Teuton and Slav; Slavs are to be found on both sides and in large numbers. The alignments of the war do not intensify racial animosities.

Some Streaks of Light

Once more, this is not a religious war. It does not array Christian against non-Christian. Men of all religious faiths are thrown together indiscriminately. Those popularly called "heathen" are fighting side by side with Christians, and against them are their co-religionists, together with other Christians. It is a strange and on the whole, we may believe, a fortunate mix-up of the religions of the world which will tend to the lessening of prejudice and hostility.

The Dividing of Islam

In particular, we note the rupture entailed in what has been regarded as the solid mass of Islam. The Sheik-ul-Islam at Constantinople may call upon all Mohammedans in every land to stand firm in support of Turkey and her sultan, the grand caliph; he may proclaim that the conflict now on is a "Jehad," or holy war, in which there is only one side for the faithful. But the faithful see it differently. The Mohammedan subjects of Great Britain in India declare their loyalty to the empire and their regret that Turkey has been misled into allying herself with Germany.

A number of powerful Mohammedan rulers of native states in India offer their armies and their treasure for the support of their king-emperor. And Egypt also seems likely to be held steady to England's defense, her troops proving loyal to the colors which have brought to their land peace, order, and progress. It is a significant effect of this war that it has revealed the lack of coherence among the Mohammedan peoples. Pan-Islamism is less threatening than some have thought. The blind fanaticism of the Moslem is not, it seems, without elements of caution and of reason. After all, perhaps Christianity will not have to face a solid wall of Mohammedanism.

The Missionary Situation in Belligerent Turkey

Now that Turkey is actually engaged in the war, her ports exposed to attack by British and French ships, and her interior provinces invaded by Russian armies, the question of the safety of missionaries and the security of missionary work takes on new meaning. As will be seen by letters from Constantinople elsewhere in this number, the situation just before the declaration of war was distinctly encouraging. Ambassador Morgenthau was assured by the Grand Vizier that the status of American religious, charitable, and educational institutions was independent of the question of the capitulations. These institutions rested upon firmans directly granted by the sultan, whose force and validity were not affected by the abolishment of the capitulations. Furthermore, the Turkish government declared officially to the ambassador that it not only had no intention of making difficulties for the American missionaries in the administration of their affairs and institutions, but that it meant to show its determination to make the life and work of the missionaries as comfortable as possible. It was believed that Turkey would be on her good behavior toward these foreign but established and well-known enterprises for the betterment of her empire.

Now comes the cataclysm of war; the disagreement of government officials thereupon; resignations and reorganizations of the cabinet; the experience of fighting times; the disorder of the land. Who can say what will happen; where rebellion and rioting may break out; who will be safe on the fields of battle? Already Trebizond, Erzroom, and Van are being besieged by the Russian invaders on the eastern side; Smyrna, on the west coast, is reported to be in panic with fear of outbreak or attack. It is a time of uncertainty and alarm for all people within the boundaries of the empire.

Yet it is only fair to say that the American missionaries are probably the safest of all people in the land, and most likely to be protected. Turkey has never been given to harming them. She has blocked their plans, tried their patience, and tested their faith by her more or less veiled opposition; but she has not taken their lives or driven them out. In all the ninety-five years that the American Board has operated in Turkey, only four of her missionaries have been murdered, and but one of these by an act of religious persecution. Turkey has not shown herself regardless of the life of her American residents. It is not too much to say that they are today the safest people in her empire.

A Cheering Message

ON the morning of November 10, the Board received through Secretary Bryan, of the State Department, the following dispatch from Treasurer Peet at Constantinople, forwarded through the United States ambassador there: "American ambassador, with hearty coöperation of Turkish officials, has situation completely in hand. Missionaries and their work fully safeguarded. Everything proceeding as though normal conditions prevailed. You may safely reassure all friends."

This was welcome news indeed, dispelling uncertainties and apprehensions and affording gratifying evidence that Turkey appreciates what the American missionaries are doing for her people. It is cause for rejoicing to learn that they can keep on with their work as though the country were not at war. Be sure they will leap to the new opportunities of the situation; glad to be among their people now, and to be able to sympathize and to help. It is for us in America to stand back of them, holding up their hands as they minister in the territory of Islam the mercy and good will of the gospel of Christ.

In the Hour of Adversity

IF—we must begin with an "if"; yet possibilities are not to be ignored; it is the part of wisdom to seek to forecast—if Turkey is defeated in the great war, it staggers the imagination to think what will follow. Russia is already openly rejoicing that Turkey has become involved in the conflict, and is announcing that now her long-time problems as to the Black Sea and her southern border will be settled. And England, months ago, in plain terms warned Turkey that if she entered the war against the Allies it would mean the end of her empire. Disintegration of a state so large, so strategically situated, and so rich potentially as is the Ottoman Empire raises all sorts of perplexing questions. How will it be divided; what Powers will gain control; what will be their policy towards the land: its political organization, its industrial and commercial development, its religious life; and for us, of course, its missionary enterprises?

Of one thing we may be sure. The people will still be there; needier, weaker, and more depressed than ever. They will be humiliated and hopeless. And we may believe they will be far more appreciative of a friendly word and a helping hand. There are already signs that missionaries are finding an easier approach to Moslem Turks. Rev. H. H. Riggs, of Harpoot, writes of preaching to from twenty to thirty soldiers in the hospital there and of feeling that he never had a more appreciative congregation. Disease, poverty, desolation, every form of suffering, will now be widespread and increasing among a people already ground almost to despair. Black ruin stares in the face city and town, shop and home, mosque and church. It is the chance of a lifetime for Christian sympathy and approach. The Turk may find the missionary his best if not his only friend.

Friendly Approach

THERE is a prevalent and easy-going opinion that the foreign missionary goes at his task in a tactless and uncompromising manner; that he delivers his message and seeks his ends in a dictatorial way, standing stiffly for his rights and expecting everybody to accept his point of view. It is an utterly mistaken notion of what actual missionaries are doing, at least so far as we know them.

Here, for example, comes the program for the opening exercises of the new training institute at Dondi, West Africa. It is in Portuguese territory, where the American Board has been slowly winning confidence and gaining ground for thirty-four years. The establishment of this training school marks an epoch in the mission's development; the beginning of a time when better qualified young men and women shall be going forth to work for their own people through all that region. And the first item on this program is

a breakfast given to Portuguese officials and traders, at which there were proposed toasts: to the Portuguese Republic, with response by the chefe of the military post; to the Commerce of Angola, with response also by a leading Portuguese; and to the New School of the American Mission, with response by Mr. Tucker, the principal. Thus the effort is made at the outset to secure an understanding and, if may be, the good will of the powers that be in the land for the new venture. Here's hoping the attempt will be abundantly blessed!

China's Response to the Call to Prayer

A CHINESE daily paper, *Kuo Chuan Pao*, calling attention to President Wilson's appointment of October 4 as a day of prayer for peace and his appeal to the people of the United States so to observe it, remarks that this day should also be observed by the people of China, because if the war should drag on it would be almost impossible for China to avoid danger. In ancient times, the paper declares, the sage emperors used to appeal to God for help. Confucius is quoted as approving the practice. "Therefore it is hoped that the president, chiefs of ministries and boards, governors, and all the people of this land will join in prayer to God for the peace of the world on the 4th inst., the day fixed by the churches." After all allowance is made for whatever of superficiality this Chinese editorial betrays in its view of the Christian idea of prayer, it yet reflects a temper of mind that is full of encouragement to the messengers of Christ in China.

The North China Mission's Annual

FOR the first time since Shansi has become a part of the North China Mission, the workers came together in annual session. The gathering was held at Tungchow in the summer, and in addition to the usual routine business the new policy of mission coöperation with the Chinese was inaugurated. The foreigners met for four days, and then a series of meetings were held with the Chinese in joint session, when the new policy was discussed and the Chinese as well as the missionaries were given a chance to hear the reports of the year's work. The joint meetings adopted a constitution by which the details of the shared responsibility of Chinese and foreigners should be regulated. Letters received just as we go to press report that missionaries and native Christians alike are eager to try these new plans for coöperation, which, we believe, are quite in advance of any plans for united work on the part of any other mission with its Chinese churches. The Chinese pastors are said to feel strongly that while the change brings in many ways added privilege and opportunity, it also brings an added weight of responsibility.

After Seventy-Eight Years

SOME months ago the American Board learned from a correspondent in South Africa of the proposed erection by the Martha Washington Club, of Johannesburg, of a suitable memorial to Mrs. Alexander Ervine Wilson, the wife of the first missionary of the Board to South Africa and the first woman to die in the Transvaal. The site of the mission and the grave of Mrs. Wilson had long been lost, although it was known that she died at Mosega in 1836. It seems, however, that early in 1912, while some workmen were handling gravel and loose stone designed for railroad grading, one of them noticed a piece of pipestone bearing an inscription. A gentleman interested in local history secured the stone and presented it to the Pretoria Museum, where it now is. It reads: "Beneath this lies interred Ja—— wife of ye Revd. A. E. Wilson, M.D., Missy of ye Am. Bd to ye Matabele. Her spirit was ——lled away to join ye assembly of ye Just —n Heaven soon after she commenced her toils in this land. Her flesh sleeps till ye resurrection when it will rise to testify ye benevolent desires of her husband and

those connected with him to impart ye blessing of ye Gospel to ye natives of Africa. Xn reader remember thy time like hers may be short. Work while thou hast life for Christ. Ob. Sept. 1836." The stone is twelve inches long, six inches high, and three inches thick; the inscription was evidently cut with a penknife, and it was doubtless buried in Mrs. Wilson's grave. The American ladies composing the Martha Washington Club believe that they have located the grave, within a few yards at any rate. They are to erect at this place—Zendlingpost Siding—which is near Ottoshoop and Mosega, in the Western Transvaal, a square pillar of gray granite placed on a broad pedestal, the whole about seven feet high. Near the top are two brass plates let into the stone. On one is an exact reproduction of the inscription carved by Dr. Wilson on the stone for his wife's grave. The other tablet records the circumstances of the finding of the stone and of the erection of this monument by the club. A local historian has secured from an old Matabele woman some traditions as to Mrs. Wilson's death, which is said to have been due partly to fever and partly to the shock of seeing a slave tortured by some of the Matabele, who desired to show how they would treat any enemies who invaded the Vaal.

New and Timely Issues

THE upsetting of the world by the great war compels a new survey of the foreign missionary enterprise. Fresh questions arise; a changed point of view emerges; the appeal takes on another note. The American Board is issuing several new leaflets with this in view: Dr. D. F. Bradley's wide-visioned and kindling sermon at the Detroit annual meeting, entitled, "The Fullness of Time"; Vice-President Eaton's closing address at the same meeting on "The Challenge of the Years," which many felt to be among the most commanding utterances of the occasion; also a four-page leaflet, "Will the Church Meet the Test?" a reprint of a strong editorial in *The Continent;* and a card enumerating "Some Things the War Hasn't Stopped." The two last named issues are intended for inclosure in letters and for wide distribution in churches. We commend them to the attention of pastors and of corporate and honorary members. Any or all of these publications can be obtained freely upon application to the Board Rooms or the District Offices.

A Progressive Association

THE Hawaiian Evangelical Association has just issued its ninety-second annual report. Hawaiian churches have shown the true courage and spirit worthy of their ancestry in that, notwithstanding troubles along industrial and financial lines, they have increased their benevolent contributions nearly $2,000. Missionary opportunities and openings for new work fairly press upon the officials of the Board, not only among native Hawaiians, but among the Chinese in Honolulu, the 14,000 Filipinos, and the many Japanese. The association gave last year to the work of the American Board $7,891, of which $5,410 represents the Easter collection taken at Central Union Church, Honolulu. The churches listed by the association number 105, with a total membership of 8,828 and 105 ministers in service.

A WORD TO OUR FRIENDS

¶ You tell us you value the "Missionary Herald." We believe you do. Certainly it gives news, pictures, and articles of great worth in these stirring times. Next year's "Herald" will be even more indispensable to live Christians. It will have inside information from men who are seeing the world change. ¶ Pastors, please see that an alert, interested person looks after the "Herald" Club in your churches. Don't miss one of next year's issues.

TURKISH TROOPS IN THE STREETS OF CONSTANTINOPLE

DARKENING PROSPECTS IN TURKEY

A LETTER FROM W. W. PEET, OF CONSTANTINOPLE

A NUMBER of ugly things seem to indicate that we are drifting toward war. The mobilization is not coming to an end, as was promised. Preparations for some looked-for event are continuing with increasing rapidity. The soldiers who have been brought in from the interior are being equipped. The government has been seizing from the stores in the city clothing, blankets, cloth, and other necessary goods. Troops from the provinces in the south have been hurried up this way. Hospital corps have been organized and trained. The hills about Constantinople on both sides of the Bosporus are gradually becoming populated with soldiers, so that the outlook shows a continually increasing city of tents. The hills back of the Bosporus, from Bebek down to San Stephano, are not only being populated in this way, but are being fortified also.

A medical friend writes me from Konia that his hospital has been requisitioned by the government in view of expected war. We understand that extensive fortifications are being made about Erzroom, and that Russian troops are being moved to the Persian frontier, and that Western Persia is now practically in Russian hands. A large number of German engineers and workmen, some say numbering more than three thousand, have lately come to the city, and seem to be taking charge of practically every department of the government's military, police, and naval activities. The Turkish fleet, such as it is, reënforced by the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, together with a number of large passenger steamers, is apparently being fitted up for some expeditionary force. It is said that these Turkish vessels are all officered by Germans, who are in some instances still in the uniform of the German navy.

It is now said that Roumania and Bulgaria have both decided to throw in their lot with the Entente, and that there has been a renewal, in some form, of the Balkan Alliance, under the leadership of the Entente Powers, who have promised to these countries future territorial acquisitions to satisfy their ambitions. This Balkan Alliance, if successful, will be an effectual block to the attempt to make an open road from Germany to the grain fields of Asia Minor, via Roumania and Bulgaria.

The Turkish papers this morning speak openly of the relation of Turkey to the present situation as "the general war, in which we have already become involved." I learned yesterday from native friends who are in close touch with the Committee of Union and Progress that Turkish leaders who ten days ago asserted that Turkey would retain her neutrality are now "*mad for war.*" The feeling against England has increased in bitterness during the last two weeks, on account of what is said to be her success in reviving the Balkan Alliance, including Roumania, and in ranging these states on the side of the Entente Powers.

AMBASSADOR MORGENTHAU
"The man on the job"

The British colony is gradually leaving Constantinople. Quite a number of English young men are leaving Constantinople this afternoon to join the British army, and I have been told that contributions amounting to over eleven thousand pounds have been subscribed by the British community in and around the Turkish capital for England's war chest.

Some of our friends who live near San Stephano tell me this morning that wounded soldiers have already been brought into the city. This has given rise to the rumor that there has been something of a scrap on the Bulgarian frontier, though it is also asserted that quarrels in the Turkish camp between the various groups of provincials have furnished this toll toward the opening of the military hospitals in the city, whose equipment has already engaged the attention of the medical corps.

The *North Carolina*, for some reason, has not yet reached the Dardanelles; it is exactly three weeks since the State Department announced her departure from Falmouth, Eng. We have been a little nervous about the *Scorpion's* going to meet her, for fear that a declaration of war, which might occur at any moment, would furnish a pretext for detaining the *Scorpion* outside the Dardanelles.

We are having pretty good success in reaching our stations. My drafts are beginning to circulate, now that the payment of them is assured; but, of course, a declaration of war might destroy on any day the degree of confidence which has gradually been built up. The great difficulty, however, remains, that business is paralyzed throughout the country, and that every day seems to add something to discourage resumption of business activities even by the most optimistic and enterprising of our merchants, bankers, and officials in the districts around Turkish centers.

CHRISTMAS PLANS

A SAMPLE CHRISTMAS EXERCISE, WITH SUPPLEMENT OF DIRECTIONS AND COLLECTION ENVELOPE, WILL BE SENT TO ALL WHO REQUEST IT. TRY TO INTRODUCE IT IN YOUR SCHOOL

THE new Christmas Exercise for this year has just been mailed to all Sunday school superintendents in the Year-Book.

It requires the minimum of preparation and calls for no tableaux, costumes, or drills. The recitations are dignified and of fine literary merit. Instead of suggesting new tunes and jingles for the children to learn, the emphasis is placed upon the great Christmas hymns of the church and the more familiar carols for the children.

The question that arises about every Christmas Exercise is, "What is the novelty suggested that will center the attention?" This year it seemed best to present a dramatic Scripture Exercise, in which the superintendent, a selected teacher, a leader, and several classes share in presenting passages that suggest:

First, the Christmas possibilities of Love, Joy, and Peace.

Second, the travesty of the Christian nations at war, expressed in verses of confession and humiliation.

Third, the great Christmas promises reaffirmed and held forth as the hope of the Christian Church.

Through this simple method of Scripture Responsive Reading these ideas can be presented as the basis for a Christmas address of unusual moment.

The Christmas Exercise this year will be sent *free of cost and postpaid* to all Sunday schools giving their Christmas offering to the Board's work. This will mean a large additional cost for printing and postage, but it ought to mean also the heartiest coöperation of all Sunday schools.

Another new feature of great importance is the presentation to schools of an attractively printed and conveniently shaped Collection Envelope, tightly sealed, but with a coin slot. It is hoped that these will be ordered in quantity by hundreds of schools and distributed to the children and young people for use in their homes through the weeks of December. The last Sunday in November is suggested as the right time to present these Collection Envelopes. Children are always interested in this method of gathering gifts. It will arouse an interest among their parents and friends, and thus have important educational results. It is hoped that the superintendents will present from Sunday to Sunday a brief missionary story which will spur the children to earnest self-sacrifice in behalf of "the Girls and Boys in Needy Lands Abroad." Here's a chance for the Board's friends to assist us just at the end of the calendar year, where every dollar counts on the Apportionment and will be included in the Year-Book columns for 1914. All offerings must be in by January 1 to receive credit in the new Year-Book.

Sunday schools must remember to ask the church treasurer to give credit to them for their gifts. Do not let it be merged and forgotten in the church gift. The young people want credit for their gifts, and this can be gained by the mere mention of the amount they have given when the church treasurer remits.

It is not too late for your school to adopt the Exercise and the Envelopes

DAKUZA, NDAU HEATHEN MAN

By Miss H. JULIETTE GILSON, of Mt. Silinda

DAKUZA represents the raw material upon which the missionary in Rhodesia, South Africa, has to work; only, we must confess, he is worse than the average Ndau heathen man. Few men on Mt. Silinda Farm have caused so much trouble, through quarrels with his neighbors, through his unwillingness to work, at current wages, the three months required of all the men living on the farm, unless he could choose the work he would do; and through frequent failure to obey the rules made by the mission for all living on the farm. Dakuza has more than once received the ultimatum to obey or leave.

More than ten years ago a little boy whom Dakuza was abusing came to live at the mission station, claiming that he was his slave. Now that the boy is an efficient worker, Dakuza is trying to prove that he is his own son.

Last year Mazikwawo, a neighbor, brought Dakuza and his daughter to the missionary in charge of the natives, asserting that the girl had been found in his garden stealing corn. On investigating, it was discovered that although the girl was about fourteen years old she had never been sent to school. Dakuza was told that if he did not wish his daughter to be getting him into trouble he should send her to school, where she would be taught to do right. He was also informed that the daughter must at once go to school if he wished to remain on the farm.

Next day Andina entered the school. Two days later, greatly to the surprise of the teacher, she appeared at the Home for Girls asking to be received into the family there. She said her father knew that she was coming and did not object, and he never came to try to get her home. Andina always seemed happy, and after a time took her stand among the girls who called themselves Christians. She asked to stay at the Home during the long holiday from November to January, but shortly before the next term opened begged to go home for the week-end.

It was doubtless during this visit that Andina was bitten by the *izihomondo* (ornithodorus moubata), a tick which burrows in the earth floors of the native huts. Its bite produces a troublesome swelling and a fever which is often persistent, but not often fatal. About a month after Andina visited her home this fever developed. She had medical treatment and careful nursing, but grew rapidly worse.

The father and mother came to see her several times. It was pitiful to see the mother's quiet grief. Dakuza rolled on the floor and howled, stopping occasionally to confess that the ground of his anguish of spirit was the fact that he had already received one hundred dollars from the man to whom he had sold his daughter as a wife, and if she died he would be compelled to return the money.

During the last week of Andina's illness it was raining most of the time, day and night. Dakuza was very angry because we would not consent to his carrying his daughter four miles in the rain to his own kraal. He acknowledged that our doctors might understand how to treat some diseases, but de-

clared there were others which only the native doctors could cure. The mother came to the funeral, but the father refused to come.

After the death of the daughter, Dakuza's anger was poured out upon Mazikwawo, for if the latter had not taken his daughter to the missionary, when he caught her stealing, it might not have been discovered that she was not in school. Mazikwawo came to the missionary and complained that Dakuza had tied a goat near his hut and had said it was for payment of the corn his daughter had stolen, and now he must restore the daughter. In spite of the word sent to Dakuza that he must make no more such unreasonable demands, the goat was again tied at Mazikwawo's hut and he was commanded to produce the daughter. Some weeks later Mazikwawo told the missionary he had ceased to be troubled. A witch doctor had been hired by Dakuza to kill his enemy, but confessed the plot to Mazikwawo and allowed him to escape, for which great kindness the witch doctor had accepted the gift of a chicken!

Such are the men to whom the missionaries go, and from this "raw material" the gospel produces a Christian citizenship which grows stronger and wiser year by year.

"LIFE IN THE MOSLEM EAST"[1]

THIS is a book to read and keep. It is brimful of interesting and valuable information from one who has had unusual opportunities for studying Moslem life at first hand in different parts of the Near East. Mr. Ponafidine, its author, has been Russian Consul General in Constantinople, and has occupied similar positions in various parts of Persia and Turkey. He has also traveled widely throughout the Levant.

The book differs from many works of travel in the fact that there is no attempt at fine writing and no time is wasted in describing sunsets or in depicting the emotions of the author in the presence of scenic grandeur. Yet the story is vivid and holds the attention in every chapter. Larger space is given to Persia than to other sections, and the book makes its special contribution at this point. The Kurds are depicted also in a generous way, and there is a wealth of material as to the Arabs and the Bedouin tribes. We can think of no other author who has written so interestingly of the Arab horse and of the camel. He shows how these animals are really members of the Arab family, often being preferred to the children when it comes to food and special attention. The chapter on "The Arab Horse in Its Native Land" would make good reading for children. Familiar ground is covered in the discussion of the sects of Islam, Sunnites and Shiites; but his depiction of the Wahabees of Central Arabia, the Puritans of Islam, covers what to many will be new and most interesting ground. There are two chapters on "The Position of Women" in which the picture is painted in very dark tones. The author thinks it is ingrained in the system of Islam that women should be degraded.

The treatment of Islam in India is inadequate, the chapters on this country being largely taken up with stories of the Parsees of today and the Thugs of long ago. There is no direct mention of mission work, but here and there we find a reference showing a sympathetic attitude, as where the author alludes to Dr. Cochran, of Persia, who saved a city from an invasion of eight thousand Kurds through his personal influence and intervention.

Mrs. Ponafidine, who, by the way, is the sister of Dr. Cochran, has done the

[1] *Life in the Moslem East.* By Pierre Ponafidine. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, $1.75 net.

work of translation very acceptably. The four hundred pages of this sumptuous volume are done in such excellent English as to give no suggestion of their having been written in Russian. Decidedly this is a book for students of Mohammedanism to possess, and it will be enjoyed also by the casual reader—surely an unusual combination.

C. H. P.

STUDYING CHINA'S SPEECH

By Miss ANNA W. KAUFFMAN, of Taiku

WHEN the missionary first arrives at his station he feels about as good for nothing as he thought himself important when he graduated from high school. He listens in vain for a word he can understand, and "language study" looms up as a privilege. Thus it was that my study schedule began the day after I came to Taiku.

There was no scramble for a seat that morning, for I sat on one side of the table and the dignified master sat like a king on the other. He could speak no English and I knew no Chinese. We began on the first lesson in a Chinese primer. The teacher pointed to a conglomeration of scratches supposed to be a character and said, "Tzu." I echoed something as nearly like it as I could, but he frowned and repeated the process with some added energy and a slight expression of despair. I scrambled along the vocabulary to find the word meant "a character," and again tried to explode so

AN EXAMINATION IN THE FENCHOW SCHOOL FOR PREACHERS

The school has been opened less than a year, but is proving valuable. Some of these men are degree men under the old government régime

a sound like "tzu" would result. That is the way we spent the morning, though not all words were so bad as the first.

My teacher is a Manchu from the court of the Empress Dowager. It was his duty to serve at the performance of the various religious rites by reading the ancient poems and other forms of Chinese literature. He is well versed in China's large and wonderful contribution to the world's store of philosophy. He had entered deeply into the study of Confucianism and Buddhism, but failed to find satisfactory solutions for life's problems. His attention was directed to Christianity, which resulted in his studying widely the Bible and various translations of Christian literature. He decided to become a Christian, though in doing so it was necessary for him to leave the court of the Empress Dowager. This he did and has since served the church in various ways at a salary much lower than that of his court position. He is dignified and slow, shakes a fan and drinks tea, but he is a great influence among the higher classes of Chinese wherever he goes. He is just now our very efficient Sunday school superintendent at Taiku. He leads the music and marches the classes in and out with all the dignity of a dean of college women.

THE GATEKEEPER'S WIFE

The brightest scholar in the School for Married Women at Fenchow, Shansi

An advantage in studying the language among the Chinese is that one has ample opportunity for the use of laboratory methods. Since the teacher is the one most constantly at hand, he gets the worst of our experiments. One day his ignorant student very graciously dismissed him with, "Please hustle yourself out of this room"; on another occasion, when he most courteously gave her a box of characters, she politely asked him to "go and wash himself." The most fun, though, is to practice on the hospital women. They do not expect to understand anything we say, so they nod their heads and grunt their approval or disapproval while we rattle off Chinese to them. They take it for granted we are talking English till they hear a "Chir la fan ma?" (Have you eaten your food?) when they exclaim, "Oh, she is talking our language!" They lose no time in repeating the salutation, and cast such a volley of words at us that we retreat in haste with "Yes, we will come back tomorrow. Good-by."

On Sundays we listen to a Chinese sermon and try to make out what the learned discussion is all about, for we are supposed to report to the language study committee what we are able to understand. We go off to a picnic on Saturday afternoon, and not even a donkey can understand us unless we talk to him in Chinese, though strange to say he does not always catch our point when we do.

We go to a Chinese feast and are immediately told that if we eat Chinese food we must speak the Chinese language. This is not so bad as it seems; for hard as it is to talk, it is sometimes easier than to eat Chinese food. We have a sense of triumphant achievement when we can do either comfortably! The year of language study, however, is packed full of interest and pleasure. Do not allow rumors of the terrors of the language to frighten you away if you are making up your minds to come to China.

MR. AND MRS. MILLER
South China

MR. AND MRS. GATES
India

RECENT DEPARTURES

SAILING dates for new missionaries have been so uncertain, owing to governmental complications, that it has been difficult to keep the *Herald's* record up to date. For example, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Miller, who were commissioned in California in mid-September and sailed from San Francisco on September 26, have already reached their station in Canton, South China. Rev. Lorin H. Gates, with Mrs. Gates, who was Miss Van Aiken, of Beloit College and Hartford Seminary, sailed on September 30 to join Mr. Gates's father in the Marathi Mission, the Board's oldest mission in India. In the same party was Miss Lillian Picken, a University of Chicago graduate, who is going to teach in the Little Boys' Home in Bombay, India, and her father, Prof. W. S. Picken, recently president of the Kansas State Normal School, who now goes to Bombay on term appointment, to be near his daughter; and Miss Ella Hoxie, a niece of Professor Picken, who is a life appointee to India. This group reached Bombay safely on October 30.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Abraham, who were commissioned for South Africa at the annual meeting of the Board in Detroit, sailed from New York on November 4, hoping to reach their field via England. They are both Oberlin graduates, and after their year's language study at Impolweni will engage in general mission work, Mr. Abraham probably having general supervision of a station. Several missionaries have returned from furlough. Miss Abbie Chapin went back to Paotingfu the last of September; the Maxwells, of the Zulu Mission, started for Lisbon, where they are to study for a time, on October 27; and still others are returning as the way clears from time to time.

MR. AND MRS. ABRAHAM
South Africa

PROFESSOR PICKEN
India

MISS PICKEN
India

THE LAST BRIDGE ON THE ROAD TO ERZROOM

ERZROOM IN THE WAR ZONE

PROBABLY the first Turkish city to be the object of Russian attack in the present war is Erzroom. It is forty-five miles from Russia's Caucasian frontier and is connected with Trebizond, its port on the Black Sea about 175 miles to the northwest, by a well-made carriage road. The city lies on a long plateau more than 6,000 feet high, and has a population of some 80,000, 20,000 of whom are said to be Armenians.

The name, which means field of the Roman, is a reminder that the city was in the time of Theodosius a part of the Eastern Roman empire. The old Armenian name, which the Armenians still use, is Garin. Ever since the Russo-Turkish war in 1877–78, Erzroom has been coveted by Russia and considered the key to important defensive positions in Eastern Turkey. It is also an important station on the caravan road from the seacoast into Persia.

As we go to press, cable dispatches are telling of stubborn fighting between Kurdish horse and artillery and Russian forces intrenched on a mountain thirty miles from Erzroom. If the Russians were victorious, as reported, the way would seem to be open to the city itself.

The American Board opened missionary work in Erzroom in 1839, although various preliminary visits

THE AMERICAN BOARD'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN ERZROOM

ERZROOM POST OFFICE, ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE BOYS' SCHOOL

had been made by Messrs. Smith, Dwight, Justin Perkins, and T. P. Johnson. The first missionary, Rev. W. C. Jackson, was bitterly opposed by the Armenian bishop, who cursed him and all who had to do with him, and induced the Armenians of the city to petition the government to remove these pestilent Americans. When the missionaries were robbed and their house broken into, however, the government interfered and made the Gregorian community pay a good-sized fine. At the time of the Crimean War, the missionaries withdrew for a period; and a little later, after a terrible earthquake which destroyed some two thousand houses, the station was left vacant for a year or so.

Always during wars the unselfishness and devotion of the missionaries win admiration and trust. It was so in Erzroom in 1877 and 1878, when one of the staff, Miss Nicholson, literally gave her life for her charges as she nursed the typhus patients till she died of the disease herself. Toward the end of 1895, during the persecution and massacre of the Armenians, Trebizond on the Black Sea and later Erzroom were filled with blood, fire, and pillage. The experiences of the early church in Asia Minor were closely reproduced among the Armenian Christians. After the massacres were over, the question of reconstruction became imperative, and here, as often before, the missionaries were towers of refuge to the distracted people.

Now the Board has five representatives at Erzroom. The high schools for boys and for girls, and the flourishing Sunday school work especially, show that a hold is being gained on the young people of the community. A hospital of fifteen beds and a dispensary proved their usefulness under Mrs. Stapleton, though she was obliged to give most of her time to work among women and children. Dr. E. P. Case, who went out in 1911, will bring the medical work to still greater efficiency.

The mission in the city has now nine outstations, each with its organized church, with 342 communicants and adherents numbering 1,065.

NATIVE HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS ON ROOF OF MISSION BUILDING, ERZROOM

HOME DEPARTMENT

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER

RECEIPTS AVAILABLE FOR REGULAR APPROPRIATIONS

	From Churches	From Individuals	From S. S. and Y. P. S. C. E.	From Twentieth Century Fund and Legacies	From Matured Conditional Gifts	Income from General Permanent Fund	Totals
1913	$14,377.87	$1,847.74	$693.72	$878.70	$1,500.00	$2,673.35	$21,971.38
1914	18,899.94	1,851.02	760.92	1,185.30	2,000.00	2,443.75	27,140 93
Gain	$4,522.07	$3.28	$67.20	$306.60	$500.00		$5,169.55
Loss						$229.60	

FOR TWO MONTHS TO OCTOBER 31

1913	$23,127.70	$3,793.34	$1,020.14	$90,910.59	$1,500.00	$4,235.60	$124,587.37
1914	28,377.67	4,106.47	1,139.69	97,369.73	2,000.00	3,934.75	136,928.31
Gain	$5,249.97	$313.13	$119.55	$6,459.14	$500.00		$12,340.94
Loss						$300.85	

CHEER UP, BROTHER

PROBABLY nine out of ten of our readers will turn to this page in the expectation of seeing a heavy falling off in receipts. They will have the proper look of resignation on their faces and will be prepared to remark after examining the monthly statement, "Well, it is not to be expected that the Board will maintain its receipts in times like these." If that is the case, nine out of ten of our readers have a glad surprise awaiting them. No, sir; there is gain in every column except one, and that the least significant of all, the one entitled, "Income from General Fund." There has been a total gain for the month of $5,169.55, and let it be noted, of this $4,522.07 is to be credited to church offerings. Taking the statements for the first two months, we find a gain of $12,340.94 over last year. Good news, isn't it?

How do we account for this? It is as simple as can be. The churches in increasing numbers are following modern, business-like methods for supporting their benevolences. They conscientiously adopt budgets and set about raising them by personal solicitation. But more than that, we rejoice to feel, and there is increasing ground for feeling, that the people who believe in foreign missions are not the kind who allow their benevolences to be affected by every changing experience. They know how to stand fast in times of adversity and even how to advance their gifts when incomes wane and the love of some grows cold. We thank God for the loyalty of those who support this work. We know one man of moderate means who, in the face of a falling income, decided to increase his gift to the American Board by $100. "Just to show them," he remarked, "that in my opinion it is being demonstrated as never before that what the world needs is Christ, and also because I want to demonstrate to myself that I am willing to go without a few things

in order that Christ may be preached to the world." If that spirit takes hold of our people to any considerable extent, the Board will not only be able to maintain its own work this year, but also to help out some of the European missionary societies whose incomes have been almost annihilated by the war. Read the statement for the month and then decide what you will do to help us have a better one next month.

AMERICAN BOARD DAY IN BROOKLYN

Some months ago the Congregational pastors of Brooklyn invited the Board to present the foreign work of the denomination in their churches, morning or evening, November 8. About twenty churches participated in the campaign. A list of ten speakers was furnished by the Board. A committee of the pastors was appointed to assign these speakers and to secure entertainment and publicity. The presentation gained an emphasis by the campaign feature. That the pastors could say, "All our churches are listening to the same message today and at our own invitation," helped to focus attention and excite interest. Offerings were not sought, the aim being entirely educational and inspirational. With the president, the chairman of the Prudential Committee, six secretaries, and three missionaries present, it looked as though the Board were transferred for the day, bag and baggage, to the City of Churches. Pastors were cordial in their introductions, congregations were large and attentive, and every member of the team reported a profitable time. Today, when the churches themselves are being welcomed to complete control of all departments of our missionary enterprise, it is good to see such a response of enthusiastic interest. It augurs well for the future. Why not try this plan in other Congregational centers not too far from Boston? Secretaries will welcome invitations and respond wherever possible.

THE BROOKLYN RECEPTION

A pleasant and vital feature of this Brooklyn plan was the reception tendered to President Moore and the other members of the team on Saturday evening at the Pouch Gallery. To this reception came all the Brooklyn Congregational pastors, corporate members, and official members of the various churches, with their wives, making a representative company of one hundred and fifty. We can give little more than the text of President Moore's admirable address:—

"We are met together to take counsel concerning the Board and missions at a significant moment in the world's history. We behold nations which we have loved, to which we owe inestimable debt, engaged in a conflict more terrible than any which mankind has seen. Not merely are the nations of Christendom involved, but those races over which we have endeavored to exert civilizing and uplifting influences, and among whom our missions have been planted, are drawn into the fray. We are ourselves bewildered. We cannot wonder if men mock and hold us in derision. In it all, the one thing which shines out is that that which Christ really taught concerning man and God remains as true as ever. Out of the agony of this time, it is certain that the minds of men will be turned to perceive this fact. Of all the causes in which men of Christendom have been engaged in the effort to influence the rest of the world, the one which stands to lose least and to gain most is the cause of Christian missions. Rid of our pretensions, set free from embarrassing complications, brought back to the sense of the simplicity of the gospel for the souls of all men, the foreign mission cause is the one cause of which I can think which at the present moment has nothing to take back. It has nothing to do but in grand trust in God and faith in Christ to go forward."

Secretary Barton followed Presi-

dent Moore, saying among other things: "The presidents of the American Board have been men of conspicuous distinction each in his own sphere. We have but to recall Mark Hopkins the eminent educator, Dr. Storrs the distinguished orator, Dr. Lamson the gentle-hearted pastor, and Dr. Capen the man of affairs and action, to realize the truth of this statement. It is a notable fact that among the eight presidents that have served the Board, none at the outset has had practical knowledge of missions or of missionary administration. We rejoice that President Moore, our ninth in notable succession, as he takes up this high office is widely recognized as a missionary expert, having visited missions in Japan, China, India, and Turkey, besides having served upon the Prudential Committee for more than a decade, a good part of this time as its chairman. In his special academic work as church historian he has also made extensive studies of the modern expansion of the church among non-Christian peoples.

"We hail our new president as an expert, known and beloved, and hope and expect under his leadership so to rally the constituency at home that along the frontiers upon the firing line there may be steady and permanent advance."

AN APPEAL TO THE MEN OF THE WEST

Rarely has anything so warmed the cockles of our hearts as the news that a group of leading Congregational laymen have banded together to increase the gifts from the churches of the Middle West. Three facts have impressed these men as calling for special action: the fact that the Middle West States are giving only $1.52 per capita, as against $2.13 for New England and $2.16 for the Pacific coast; the fact that the Middle West is the most prosperous part of our country, rejoicing in large crops and free from much of the financial depression which prevails in the manufacturing sections of the East; the fact that this is a critical year for all our societies, and that now is the time, if ever, for the West to come to the front to help save the day.

THE MIDDLE WEST

OHIO	MINNESOTA
MICHIGAN	WISCONSIN
INDIANA	IOWA
ILLINOIS	MISSOURI

AVERAGE GIFT PER MEMBER PER YEAR FOR THE REGULAR CONG'L MISSION CAUSES

MIDDLE WEST	$1.52
NEW ENGLAND	$2.13
PACIFIC COAST	$2.16
DENOMINATION At large	$1.66
APPORTIONMENT	$2.66

We print herewith a facsimile of one of two large posters which these gentlemen have issued for use in churches. They have also printed an exceedingly effective letter to the pastors, bearing the title, "THESE MEN Want to Say a Word to YOUR MEN," in which they set forth the situation, and appeal for a rally in giving throughout the churches.

This is a splendidly conceived movement, and the names of the men back of it are a guarantee that it will be pushed with vigor. Those signing the circular are:

H. M. Beardsley
Aug. W. Benedict
R. J. Bennett
Orrin N. Carter
M. J. Carpenter
A. C. Fanning
H. Clark Ford
David P. Jones
William Spooner
Frank Kimball
Roger Leavitt
Frederick W. Lyman
William W. Mills
J. H. Moore
M. A. Myers
Cyrus Northrop
E. H. Pitkin
John M. Whitehead
Thomas C. MacMillan

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

TURKEY

From Varied Fields

Our workers in Turkey, realizing the interest and anxiety of friends at home to hear about them, are making extra efforts to write to us three or four times each month. We give herewith brief extracts from a number of these letters.

Early in the autumn Rev. E. C. Partridge, of Sivas, Western Turkey Mission, wrote: "While they are gathering men, the harvest, which is very abundant this year, is ungathered and very little is being done to gather it. Shepherds on the roadside and in the mountains are being taken, leaving the flocks uncared for and alone. The government is making no pretense of paying for anything. Wheat, barley, cooking dishes, cotton cloth, and anything else that can be used by the army is simply confiscated. The government is building barracks and schoolhouses with free labor and material, protecting laborers from military service as long as they work free. I was not here in 1895, but have seen nothing since 1900 to compare with the present situation, and I have seen earthquake, famine, and cholera."

Rev. E. C. Woodley, of Marash, writes September 13: "The pastor of one of our best outstation churches writes that seventy-two out of ninety-four male members in his church had been called out as soldiers."

H. M. Irwin, of Talas, wrote September 21: "The stoppage of industries has thrown out of work many men not eligible for military service. This means poverty and suffering. The requisition of the railroads and of all good traction animals has stopped the movement of freight, consequently many staples, especially sugar and kerosene, are almost impossible to find in the interior."

Miss Mary D. Uline, of Bitlis, on the

THE SHORES OF THE BOSPORUS FROM THE HEIGHTS BY ROBERT COLLEGE

same date says: "If ever relief was needed, it is now. But there is no money and none will come. People will starve and die of exposure. Hundreds and hundreds of wild Arabs and Kurds from the south have been going through the city on their horses. They are Ibrahim Pasha's men. In their long, loose, flowing robes, fantastic headgear, scraggly hair, and bare limbs, they are a picturesque sight."

⚜

The Konia American Hospital Taken

In a letter to a friend in Constantinople, written in mid-September, Dr. W. S. Dodd tells of the use the Turkish government proposes to make of his hospital in Konia. He says:—

"The government wants this hospital for wounded soldiers. They will take over the whole establishment—nurses, physicians, and all. I will remain physician in charge, doing all operating, having one Turkish physician with me as officially in charge. The government will pay salaries of nurses and servants, and all food, drugs, dressings, etc. Konia is called on to provide hospital accommodation for 500 beds. Ours has thirty.

"I am really relieved to have this proposition made to us. We should very likely have wanted to offer our services for Red Crescent work; and now this accomplishes the same purpose, and yet we stay at home. The military authorities have asked for our field and the little house there for the use of the soldiers, and we are giving it up to them today. They have taken drugs worth about £10 (Turkish) from us today.

"I do not understand your remark about 'demobilization.' There are no signs of such a thing here. Trains are still going night and day with troops in your direction, and they told me that as soon as the Aleppo *ordou* (army corps) is finished the Mosul *ordou* will begin. I confess I am puzzled to know how these officials can know so perfectly the intention of the government when we do not hear it from elsewhere. Yet the course of things here bears out their reports.

"The Turks generally are so sadly ignorant. I was talking with two intelligent *hodjas* today. They thought France was already crushed, 'finished'; that Germany was triumphantly victorious everywhere; that Italy was going to come in to help Turkey; that the Moslems of India and Egypt were rising up to help Turkey, etc. When I explained the real state of these items, they smote their breasts, saying, *'Aman! biz bitdik, batduk'* ('Oh help us! we are finished, we are sunk')."

⚜

Traveling in Eastern Turkey

The annual meeting of the Eastern Turkey Mission this year was held in Harpoot. Letters telling about it were unusually slow in reaching us, because of disturbed conditions there, as all over the Eastern Hemisphere. Dr. Clarence D. Ussher, of Van, writes of the long journey to and from the meeting, under date of August 19, and gives graphic glimpses of the beginning of disturbed conditions in his section of the country:—

"We returned to Van from the mission meeting in Harpoot last Friday night, having made the journey in eleven days of actual travel. We spent Sunday in a garden near Moush, where a number of people, including the pastor and his wife and the teachers of the German school in Moush, gathered for a service Sunday evening. We had a delightful service, in spite of the sad pall hanging over the people. We had left Harpoot Monday morning, our caravan consisting of Miss Rogers, Miss McLaren, Neville, and myself, accompanied by our hospital nurse, Garabed, and our three muleteers. At Ali Han we were joined by Toros Ef. Chuljian, our new druggist, and Dr. Vartanian, whom at Dr. Shepard's recommendation I have engaged as an assistant. He is a graduate of a medical school in Geneva, Switzerland, and spent a couple of months with Dr. Shepard. These young men brought

SHEPHERDS GO BEFORE THEIR FLOCKS

These men have been taken from the fields, their flocks left leaderless and unprotected

us word that an order had been issued to gather all the reserves under arms. From them we got our first intimation of war in Europe.

"Our journey to Harpoot via Diarbekir had been uneventful, with the exception of the heat, which registered 110.4° F. on my clinical thermometer, inclosed in a metal case and cotton inside a leather case, and all in my pocket. On our return, Miss McLaren remarked that it was too tame. She wanted to have some experiences about which to write. A few minutes later, one of the horses lost his footing on the narrow, rocky path near the ferry and rolled down the mountain with his load—without benefit to the load, but fortunately with no damage to the horse; crossing the river on the ferry, the boat stuck midstream and the boatman had to get out and use levers to pry it off. Monday night was spent at the village half an hour beyond the ferry, and Tuesday night at Gola, one and one-half hours from Tekka, which we had hoped to reach. Next morning we were descending toward the Jabbok Chure district. I was walking with Miss McLaren, and reaching a level place we decided to ride. The horse I had hired preferred to be his own master, and as I put out my hand to seize his bridle he whirled, and kicking out full force with both feet landed one of them on my hip with sufficient force to send me full length into some shrub oak, which broke my fall. He was caught a moment later by the muleteer ahead, and I gave him some advice which seemed to deter him from a repetition of the offense on me for the rest of the journey. Miss McLaren declared she wanted no more experiences! We had high winds that nearly blew our tents away and prevented sleep, and some of us had lame backs from the long days' travel, when, except for the noon rest to feed the horses, we were on the road from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.

"At Moush the military had seized nearly all the foodstuffs, kerosene, and sugar, and were impressing into the army every male from twenty to forty-five years of age, leaving many families without food and only the women and children to care for the fields. In many

places the crops were standing, overripe and untouched, or half reaped. Many were the places which showed that the men had been taken from the field in the midst of their work, without even opportunity to lay the bundle they were carrying on the pile. There seemed to have been no distinction. Kurd and Christian were apparently treated alike. We saw almost no horses along the road, as all had been seized. Near the cities all oxen and ox carts had been seized and the people had no means of transporting or threshing their grain. At one place we saw the women beating out with clubs enough grain for their day's bread. Even in Moush our men and horses went hungry till our host took pity on them, as neither bread nor barley was obtainable.

SOLDIERS ENTERING WHEELER HALL, EUPHRATES COLLEGE, HARPOOT

"Business in Van is at a standstill. The banks are closed and we cannot even cash their own checks. The other day Mrs. Ussher had three cents in our treasury, and we were expecting to eat little more than bread and water when the son of a church member brought us a basket of apples, which made a delicious addition to our fare. Mr. Yarrow has since got some money and distributed a lira to each household. There is much sickness, and the physician has been able to earn a little cash which may help in an emergency.'

✣

Conditions in Harpoot

The gazetteers give to Harpoot the distinction of having a "missionary college which is the best school in Armenia and Kurdish Turkestan." This is Euphrates College, an American Board institution with some five hundred scholars, in one of the buildings of which some companies of Turkish soldiers have recently been quartered. The city itself has 20,000 inhabitants, and is situated on a hill in the midst of a fertile plain in the eastern part of Asiatic Turkey.

Rev. H. H. Riggs writes on September 14 as follows:—

"The college opened on September 9 as usual, with a small attendance, though large considering the situation. Some of our teachers are absent, some being drafted as soldiers and two or three unable to travel at this time, as transportation is altogether demoralized. We are not sure how long we shall keep the teachers we have, for several are liable to conscription, though exempt at the present moment. We were also assured that the military has the right, if needed, to close all schools to quarter soldiers in them; and it is said that Harpoot is to be a point of concentration on the second line of defense.

"I feel very apprehensive of what the result may be if this country should actually get into the war. But that, too, is a matter about which we are not called upon to decide, so we go ahead and hope and pray that war may be averted. If it comes, we will be here to suffer hardship with the people for whom we are working; and perhaps that is, after all, God's way of answer-

ing our prayer for a closer spiritual touch with them.

"We are certainly having special opportunities at the present time. I was disappointed in not getting closer to the soldiers during the week they were quartered at Wheeler Hall of the college; but at the hospital things have been exceedingly favorable. There are from twenty to thirty invalid soldiers there, most of them convalescent, and they have been most attentive and responsive to all that has been said on religious themes. I have had the privilege of preaching to them twice, on successive Sundays, and I think I never spoke where I felt that the message was more eagerly received. The two doctors in charge, both Moslems, have been cordial about it, and very ready to talk on religious themes. The Moslem believes that the Old and New Testaments were both revealed by God to the prophets and to Jesus; and so long as a little care is exercised in selecting the matter and the manner of presentation, there is easy and sympathetic approach when circumstances are favorable, as they are here. Of course this leaves untouched the problem of leading on from the stage of interest to that of decision and a new life. But that has to be a personal matter anyway, and will surely come when the seed has been faithfully sown."

*

ALBANIA

As Seen from Italy

Writing from Rome, Italy, on October 2, Rev. C. T. Erickson throws some light on the Albanian situation as the Italians are seeing it. Mr. Erickson says:—

"We have had the good fortune to meet Kaimal Bey, former president of the Albanian government. There are several former officials here, including the former minister of Albania to Rome, the prime minister of the prince's cabinet, etc. So I have had every opportunity to inform myself on the situation, and it is far from reassuring, I am sorry to say.

TURKISH ARTILLERY GOING INTO ACTION

A few rounds fired in honor of the Sultan's birthday is all the practice they have had

KURDISH FAKIR NEAR ERZROOM

"The better elements, both Mohammedan and Christian, are driven from the country, scattered everywhere, as in the balmy days of Turkish oppression. The reactionary elements, engineered by the Young Turks and Austria, are in control. They have been furnished with unlimited arms and ammunition, leaders and officers, who have directed the movement from the first. The territory of which they have secured control they have placed under the Turkish flag, and finally have gathered together their leaders, chosen a so-called senate, and elected the son of Abdul Hamid as Prince of Albania. A delegation is on its way to Constantinople now to notify him of his election. While they say theirs will be an independent state, they affirm that they will reëstablish the customs and conditions of the Turkish régime.

"When they began putting back the Turkish flag, Greece said she was no longer bound to maintain neutrality; and the Epirot army, officered by Greece and supplied with arms, etc., from her, began the systematic occupation of Southern Albania, which is now in their possession as far north as and including Berat, and even to within a few hours of Avlona itself.

"Up north, the Catholic tribes have refused to recognize the insurgent government at Durazzo; and they and the Mohammedans are quarreling as to who shall control in the north, especially at Scutari. Then Essad Pasha, who was left out of the reckoning by the insurgents, is gathering his followers and threatens to march on Durazzo with an army of 10,000 men, if they do not give the government over to him instead of to the son of Abdul.

"The Nationalists, Kaimal Bey and others, are trying now to get together at Avlona, which they believe Italy will protect in her own interests, and to start there the nucleus of another government as they did at the opening of the Balkan war, in the hope that it may gradually succeed in uniting the dismembered elements into a national government able to represent the nation in the final adjustment after the war.

"We have been here ten days, trying to decide what is best to do under

the circumstances. It was almost a week before we got in touch with our Albanian friends. The American ambassador said flatly he would not give me a passport to go to Albania now with the family, and we were considering going without it, not because we hoped to accomplish anything, but because we felt we must be on the field if possible. This was decided for us yesterday by Italy calling off all her boats on the Adriatic, so we couldn't get there now if we tried. It looks almost a certainty that nothing will be settled in Albania till after the war, whenever that may be.

"I hope I have not left too discouraging an impression on your mind by my description of the situation. The elements in control at present represent only a small minority of the population, but they are men trained in Turkish politics, who in times past have been the agents of her various unsavory designs.

"It is inconceivable that such an aggregation can ever hope to secure recognition from Europe in the final adjustment, and that the body of the nation, completely disgusted by these various turbulent elements, will not be all the more prepared for realconstructive work and national upbuilding among them. . . . Albania is not lacking in strong, capable men, but hitherto they have been strangled and suppressed by the network of foreign intrigue which has infested the country."

INDIA

Just Boys

Rev. Edward W. Felt writes from Vadala:—

"I am going to gossip about the boys, giving peeps into their fun and little tragedies which come to me every week. There is something intensely appealing about a live boy, wherever you find him, and these Indian boys are no exception.

"You would have loved Hari. He came in with his father last March. He is a little Mohammedan boy, with a most open, clean face. The father wished to put Hari in our school, to live with our Christian boys and break his caste. We were afraid that this was but a dodge to get his boy an education, so we told him to come again in June. Well, when I came back from the hills, Hari and his father soon appeared. I was impressed with the man's evident sincerity as I told him of the rules of the school and asked him about his religious experience. He said that he wished to be a Chris-

MR. FELT, OF VADALA, STARTING ON A "WEEK-END" TOUR

Beds, food, and clothing all have to be carried on the tonga

tian and to have his boy grow up a Christian, but he wished to wait four months until the boy's wedding arrangements were made. Until then he would pay the usual fee for Hindu or Mohammedan boys. So Hari came in on that arrangement. But his schooling had been deficient and we had to put him back a little.

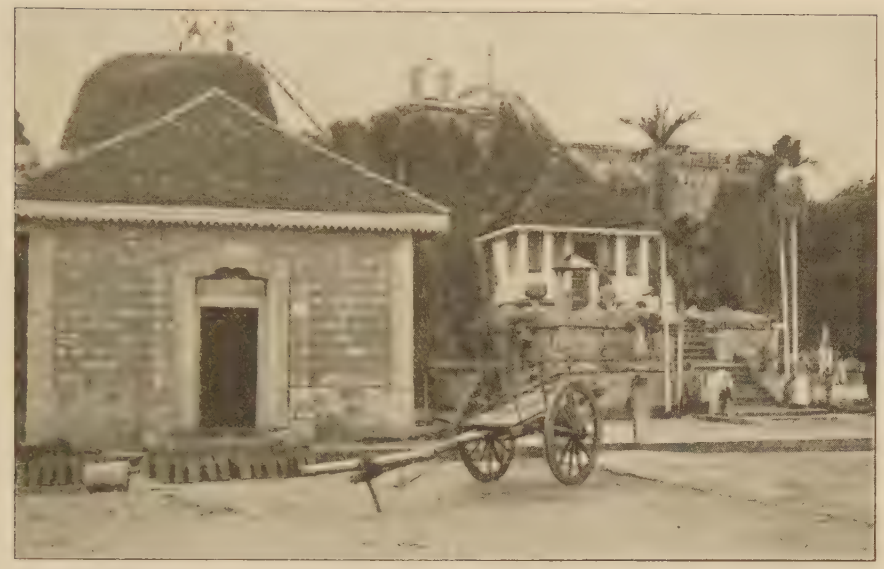
"After a few days he came to me and in his grown-up way talked about the unnecessary expenditure for these four months, and how it would be better for him to go home and make up the back work and then come in the new year on the free basis. I let him go, and today he is working hard on his grammar and history that he may enter in December with no deficiencies.

"Here is a group of sad-looking boys in my office. They are boys without fathers and mothers, or at least without the former, and have been accustomed to receive, free, clothes from us. It has been borne in on me that it was not good for these boys to receive so much and give so little. Why should they not work and earn their clothes? So I found that some of the teachers needed boys to bring water, and to other boys I gave some extra grinding which we had been giving to some women. They did not like it at all, bless them! I had to make it very plain that it was work or no clothes. You see, they have their regular work which must be done also; so altogether it makes a full day for them.

"And then how I have laughed over three precious twelve-year-olds who poured out their dismal tale to me the other day. Their homes are on the Godavari River, thirty miles from here at Kalogaon. They had heard in some way that a soothsayer at Nevasa (our county seat) predicted that it would rain for ten days and nights, and that the Godavari would flood all the surrounding country. I tried to tell them that the old fellow was a humbug; but no, their hearts were full of worry. I forbade them to go home, which they wanted very much to do. 'Why, Sahib,' they said, 'perhaps our homes are washed away, and what may have happened to our families!'

"To my astonishment, the next morning the teacher told me that the boys had run away in face of my distinct command. It provoked me at first, but soon I saw the humor of it. You should have seen the faces of these three boys

A SCHOOL DRAWING LESSON



THE ROCK TEMPLE (BUDDHIST) AT AVA, CEYLON

when they came back in a few days. I tried to be quite stern with them, not allowing them to sit in the monthly examinations which were going on then (imagine an American boy considering that a deprivation!), which made them feel very sad. I let the youngest of the three off, for he was a new boy, but gave the other two hard work for one week in their play time."

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India after Three Years' Absence

Miss Emily R. Bissell has recently returned to India after an absence of three years. A letter just received from her tells how some of the Indian work looks to her after her stay in America. She says she finds much of encouragement, but feels, as nearly every one does, the discouragement due to the fewness of the workers. Miss Bissell spent the month of June in Wai and Satara. She writes:—

"The new sites in Wai for the church and the station school are unmistakably fine, and the hospital is breaking down prejudice wonderfully.

"I wish some one could give the theological seminaries of the United States an adequate picture of the Satara field. It seems as if dozens would rush forth and say, 'Here am I, send me!' The beauty of the country all around—the great hills, the rivers, the broad fertile valleys, the grand spreading trees, the wide fields and fruitful orchards—these are a constant exhilaration to one's body and spirits.

"Then the city nestling among the hills, with its largely high caste population, all so sturdily loyal to their own religion and traditions and customs and costumes, so proud of their own language and literature; the trading castes, efficient and independent; even the lower castes largely free from the servility that marks them elsewhere.

"And the great district all around crowded with villages and places of pilgrimage; the well-to-do village folk, the self-respecting farmers. Everywhere are boys and girls to be gathered in.

"Mr. Hiwale is out in the districts often, and is winning his way into the confidence of these village folk and farmers, and is gathering in boys who wish to study.

"Mrs. Lee should be free to visit

among the high caste ladies and the municipal girls' schools and to follow up the Bible-women; but she is hampered by the necessity of attending to many things that an ordained missionary should be attending to. The church there and its pastor need an ordained missionary to guide and develop with vigor. The townspeople would be glad of lectures and individual talks. The opportunities in this line are alluring and fascinating to one who loves his kind and longs to serve and to win for God."

*

MICRONESIA

In Voyagings Manifold

Missionary journeys in the small sailing vessels over the heaving Pacific rollers are always tedious, often dangerous. Now that warships of various nations are wandering up and down the trade routes, another element of excitement is added. The following from Rev. Charles H. Maas, whose station is at Mejuro, in the Marshall Islands, was written in midsummer, when the war cloud had not broken. He had been at Jaluit, whither Mrs. Maas had been taken for medical treatment. He writes:—

"A fair wind for Mejuro induced me to put to sea, despite a gloomy sky and a long, low swell setting in from the westward. During the afternoon and the greater part of the ensuing night the boat was kept on her course, although the sea was high. Morning dawned gray and cheerless, revealing a foaming wilderness of water through which the *Iju Ran* was staggering under reduced canvas, at one moment poised on the crest of a gigantic wave and the next moment plunging down into the abyss. A little after midday came the welcome cry of 'Land ho!' Late in the afternoon we entered the Mejuro lagoon by the nearest passage and headed for the mission station, opposite which the anchor was dropped just before dark.

"A little later the storm burst upon us in all its fury, and raged for three days and nights. The house shook and trembled alarmingly, while the rain drove through small cracks and crevices, wetting the whole interior. However, beyond blowing down a number of trees and houses, little damage was done at Mejuro.

"The group did not fare so well, for at many places extensive areas of land covered with trees were lifted bodily off the reef and washed away. Numerous houses were blown down, including several trading stations, churches, and schoolhouses, while two vessels were blown ashore and severely damaged and almost completely covered with sand. The island of Mamerik was almost completely inundated for three days and nights, the people taking refuge in canoes, on logs, and up trees. The church and schoolhouse were ruined, and the soil so soaked with salt water that all the breadfruit trees and many cocoanut trees have died. The natives are reduced to great poverty and the islands will not recover for two years at least.

"I left Mejuro again for Jaluit (from which this letter is written) on July 7, to attend the dedication of the church building just erected. We entered the Jaluit lagoon late one afternoon, after several hours' pulling with long oars. Darkness closed in and we toiled on through the network of coral reefs, among which we were carried by the current, reaching our anchorage about two o'clock in the morning. A day or two later the *Germania* arrived and moored at the trading company's wharf. Shortly afterward a heavy storm set in from the quarter which rendered the mission anchorage unsafe, and the *Iju Ran* was compelled to seek shelter elsewhere. When abreast of the *Germania*, which was also getting under way, the heavy seas that were rolling in caused our boat to dash against her and then onto the reef, where it was severely damaged. I have since had her hauled up under the trees, where repairs may be made. She will require a new keel,

a number of new planks on one side, new masts, and recoppering. The repairs will probably cost $500 at least."

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SPAIN

Distress Though in a Neutral Nation

Rev. W. H. Gulick, writing from Madrid, September 18, says:—

"You will have seen by the papers that up to this date Spain has maintained her status of absolute neutrality as respects the present war in Europe. As would naturally be inevitable, the banking disorders and the consequent commercial and industrial depression are causing widespread distress in almost every part of the country. Though in our own family, at least, there is noticed no essential rise in prices, we are harassed by many and painful calls for help.

"Miss Webb and Miss Huntington, who crossed the Atlantic together (with five young ladies going on to the Constantinople College), reached Madrid this morning without having experienced any harm or even annoyance on the voyage. Miss Webb was just in time to take the 9.30 train to Barcelona, where she will be expected at about midnight. Though I am sorry to hear that she failed in bringing some American teachers that she wanted, I am exceedingly glad that she and Miss Huntington were able to make this voyage together."

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AFRICA

Offshoots of Johannesburg

The work of the Board in Johannesburg, South Africa, is in charge of Rev. F. B. Bridgman, who sends vivid pictures of the unworked possibilities for evangelization in his great parish. The field includes Johannesburg itself, with its 250,000 population, more than half native and representing every tribe south of the Zambesi; the towns and mining locations thirty miles east and west from the city; Pretoria, with 15,000 natives; and the Premier Diamond Mine inclosures—about 310,000 natives speaking thirty different tongues.

The men converted during their stay around Johannesburg go home to their far-off heathen villages. They plant little Christian chapels and work loyally for what they have believed, but the problem of supervision and cultivation is an appalling one. Mr. Bridgman, in writing of his summer's experiences this year, says:—

"In the past eleven weeks I have been away from home eight weeks, and

A GLIMPSE OF A CHRISTIAN NATIVE'S HOME

This Transvaal home is another example of what the Johannesburg Christian influence accomplishes in the remote country regions

only one day could be termed a holiday! After the formidable array of meetings, etc., in Natal—and I attended only those to which I was a delegate—I was obliged to take advantage of the dry season to visit offshoots of Johannesburg, in the eastern Transvaal, 300 miles distant and way down south of Delagoa Bay. Aside from a change of clothes, blankets, a tin of cocoa, crackers, and raisins, I fared on what the natives could give me. I had long tramps, too, with no *tepoia* to afford occasional relief.

"This examination of Johannesburg work from the other end, its outreach into the country, was an intensely interesting experience. The one really discouraging element was the slumping of some of this marvelous indigenous enterprise because of the lack of missionary visitation. As to our Engonyameni work, where you may recall that local converts built seven chapels, I really see no hope for it unless the remnant now left can be turned over to the Swiss Mission. The mission long ago advocated this course, but the people refused. The result of this refusal and of our inability is tragic.

"But now we are confronted with another opportunity where the call is urgent and our duty much more evident. In the eastern Transvaal, just east of Sabie, Graskop, and Pilgrim's Rest, some of our Johannesburg converts have built six chapels, and since 1910 140 members have been baptized.

"This work is in the midst of a district measuring about 100 miles north to south and an equal distance east and west. Part of this area is a wild game reserve, part is native reserve, and part is owned by white traders and farmers. The government officials of the district are trying their best to get the whole section set aside as a native reserve under Land Act.

"At present there are not less than 50,000 natives living here, and there is not a single mission station or white missionary. The only mission work of any kind is being done by these offshoots of Johannesburg and town mission work. But for the reflex influence of town missions the population is in the darkest heathenism; superstition reigns supreme and witchcraft murders are very common.

CHRISTIAN BOYS AT JOHANNESBURG

The motto on the door is, "Blessed are the Pure in Heart." It is young men like these who start the "offshoots" of the Johannesburg work

"It came as a surprise to me that there could be so destitute a field within the borders of the South African Union. I saw the chief government officials of the district, magistrate, sub-native commissioner, etc. They were most cordial, and eager that one or two well-organized stations be established in the area under consideration. The magistrate said he would heartily welcome our Board, and would back us in any appeal to government for necessary land, etc. He volunteered that our indigenous work in this district at Bushbuck Ridge held the strategic position; but he was, of course, emphatic that such work required the help and guidance only to be afforded by a resident missionary.

"The war is affecting my work rather seriously at points. Our congregation at Premier Mine had just undertaken self-support when the mine

suddenly closed down and the 15,000 natives were hurried to their kraals. Our church in Pretoria is also getting into a plight, changes on account of the war having shut up two of its best branches. Of course, depressed business is also affecting our people here on the Rand. No knowing what will come. Thousands of troops have been mobilized here in Johannesburg and entrained for unknown destinations. The missionaries of Continental societies are in a bad way indeed. A fund may have to be raised to keep these missionaries from dire want."

Then and Now

Miss H. Juliette Gilson, associate principal of Mt. Silinda School and superintendent of the girls' boarding department there, as well as of spinning, weaving, and sewing classes in the outstations of Mt. Silinda, writes:—

"When I came to Mt. Silinda, in 1896, we had little communication with the outside world, and we were compelled to wait more than seventy days for tidings of what was going on in Europe, and then at our own expense we sent three times a month thirty miles for our post. Now, daily war bulletins, cabled from England to South Africa, are wired from Salisbury to Melsetter and sent to Mt. Silinda over the telephone—and all at the expense of government."

JAPAN

Walking by Faith in Japan

Rev. C. Burnell Olds, of the Board's staff in Niigata, Japan, sends a heartening story of the response of a Japanese church to a demand upon their faith. He says:—

"In Niigata the star of hope is rising. The church was on the point of discouragement. The pastor had made a partial failure and had given up suddenly; beat out, apparently; all hope gone. The number of Christians had become sorely reduced through removal or loss of interest and faith, so that only a handful, and none of them men of financial competency, was left. The pastor's salary had been made up by a grant of twenty yen from the Japan Home Missionary Society and twenty yen from the mission; this last in consideration of services rendered the mission by the pastor. With the sudden withdrawal of the pastor the situation became even more difficult. The Home Missionary Society, not willing to stand by and let the work go down, came to the relief at this juncture with a proposal that the church extend a call to one of the ablest men in the denomination to serve as pastor, promising to increase its contributions to thirty yen and pledging the mission to a like increase, on condition that the church exert itself still more and increase its gifts. This would give a salary of seventy yen at least.

"The agreement was made. The man was called—Rev. Tokiyuki Osada, formerly pastor of one of the largest churches in Osaka and now president and field agent of the National Christian Endeavor Society. Naturally the call was declined.

"But that was not the end. I made an appointment to meet him at his house, and after a couple of hours' conference he agreed to come and look over the field at least, with a possible view to settlement, first as pastor of the church and second as general field worker in the province with the missionary. He came, he saw, he was seen. The blessing of God was upon him in his sermons and addresses as he traveled about with me. Conference with the church was held, and the result was that he agreed to come, but only upon one condition—that the church should henceforth stand upon its own feet absolutely, an independent church in every respect, refusing home mission aid and foreign mission aid.

"It would mean a pittance of salary in spite of all the people could do, as over against 100 yen previously re-

ceived, and with a wife and nine children, several of them yet too small to be beyond the need of their father's support. A foolhardy proposition, was it not? So said the church. But no, it was a proposition of dependence upon God—for them and for him—trusting God for everything, as Paul did or as Paul Sawayama did in Japan thirty years ago, receiving as salary from his church but a paltry seven yen—their best.

"Faith was the dynamic, but not blind faith. It was a practical faith such as this church had never seen, such as had never been seen elsewhere in the province. The mission still agreed to pay him thirty yen a month, an adequate return as wages for a side work he was to do for the mission as general field worker in the province—tent-making, he called it, after the example of Paul. But even this, added to the church's best, is how little! And what faith is demanded! It is a great step forward, a new policy in Christian endeavor, and we believe it must produce a profound influence on all our churches.

"Mr. Osada is an able man, a spiritual, a lovable man, one whom the people will rally around and support. And I also am looking forward with great eagerness to having him as a running mate in my work throughout the province, making him a sharer with me in all responsibilities and laboring with him as a brother."

CHINA

The School Boys at Taikuhsien

A recent letter from Mr. Jesse B. Wolfe, at the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy in Taikuhsien, Shansi, shows how the Oberlin spirit of self-reliance and helpfulness is growing under the fostering care of the Oberlin team in that field. Mr. Wolfe writes:—

"Our school this term is larger than ever before, and we have simply had to send boys home, bag and baggage, after they had come. It taxes our capacity to make place for so many new boys, and added kitchen material, dining room furniture, chapel desks and seats, etc. It has seemed a pity to turn away some of the boys from wealthy homes who have left government schools to come to us, but the committee of teachers that examines new boys has come to the end of their string.

"Last Tuesday evening we invited the new students to our house for an 'at home,' and were surprised at the number (twenty-nine). Some splendid fellows in the bunch. If we had the building we so badly need, we could double the present number in three terms. Our English is a great drawing card. I think there is no other school in the province that begins to do the work we do in English. I hope within the next few years to make our science department of the same nature, and I think we can do it with the apparatus we have.

"We have made a new departure this term, or rather made it more extensive this term than last. Every boy who receives aid either from the school in the form of a scholarship or from the mission as a grant is required to work for half of it. Other needy students, as far as possible, are permitted to work for half their expenses. The boys who formerly got the money for nothing have taken to the idea very well indeed, and are under the hands of the school steward. Next year I hope that those who get aid from the mission will have to sign a contract with the native church, with two church members to go security for them, that they will complete the course and pay back the money loaned, without interest, within a certain number of years. We want to make it impossible for unworthy boys to get the little money we have to offer.

"We are running our household and Dr. Husted's office almost entirely with student help. One boy waits on our table, one boy does the outside work, one boy takes care of my horse, another is Dr. Husted's office boy; and

THE MEN'S HOSPITAL AT TUNGCHOW

we are finding the plan well worth while, as with the amount of money that would otherwise have to be spent on servants, with very little better results, we are educating four fine boys. By this plan I have already dismissed five servants in the school, and their places are being filled by students. There are students waiting on table, doing general yard cleaning, janitor work, and one is acting as gate keeper and going to school in the grammar grade. This could not have been possible, I think, even three years ago, but now it is proving a great success. I think the boys that are being helped by this method number about thirty.

"A student committee is doing successful work in running the kitchen. They make monthly statements to me, so that there is no danger of overdrawing. Something over thirty boys are going out every Sunday in three or four bands to preach in the neighboring villages. Yesterday I was impressed with the amount of singing going on in the flower garden. At four different times I noticed singing of bands of boys in different rooms. The evening was a pleasant one, and a crowd gathered on the rockeries for a sing, and it sounded beautiful. A guest, a teacher from the Anglo-Chinese College in Tientsin, who spent a day with us to look over our school, made the remark after chapel that that was the finest student singing that he had ever heard. A set of band instruments would enable us to do quite a unique thing both for the school and our mission. It would make music a much more valuable thing in the lives of the boys and would be a wonderful advertising agency."

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For Students in Fukien Province

The *Foochow Messenger* reports that 230 registered delegates attended the Eighth Student Conference held in Foochow this year. They represented twenty-five schools and colleges. The program was in the hands of four student leaders and only two of the speakers were foreigners. There were some conversions of non-Christian students; there were more decisions as to life work; and the eight days' conference ended with an hour and a half of individual testimonies to Christianity.

The *Messenger* also says that a large committee, representing six missions and the Young Men's Christian Asso-

ciation, is planning the evangelistic campaign already referred to in our pages, which is to cover twelve or more of the more important cities in Fukien Province this year. Details of the work are in the hands of an executive committee consisting of eight Chinese and eight foreigners. Ten men from each city are to be brought to Foochow for three days' training in the essentials of Christianity and in the methods of helping inquirers, so that they may be useful during the meetings. Mr. G. Sherwood Eddy and Professor Robertson, of the Young Men's Christian Association, have been asked to attend this training conference. For work in other cities the committee is trying to arrange five teams of two men each, one an evangelistic and the other a scientific speaker. Students in government schools are one of the special objectives of these meetings.

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A Comment from Peking

Miss Luella Miner, president of the North China Union Woman's College, writing in the late summer, says:—

"It is hard to explain to the Chinese for what cause these Christian (?) nations are fighting. Certainly the spirit of Christ could have found some other way to settle these questions. I am so glad that I am an American! Peking is international in its population, and with Germany massing warships in Ch'ing Tao on the coast of Shantung, Russia in the north, and England at Hongkong, the possibility of war at our doors is upon us. How thankful we are that we have a strong man like Yuan Shih Kai as president and that White Wolf has been killed! It is said that Ch'en Ch'i Mei, the blackest rebel of them all, is hiding in Shanghai hatching plots again, and that Dr. Sun is south of China working at the same treachery.

"China cannot borrow money from abroad now, and that makes it difficult to pay the army and impossible to proceed with building railways and advancing other enterprises. This throws multitudes out of work, and the closing out of the business of many European firms swells the number of the unemployed. Floods in some places, drought in others, add to the distress. We have hard times ahead, but if all the warring nations will respect the neutrality of China, and the plotters will cease plotting, China will come out stronger in the end for being thrown upon her own resources. Since Germany has run amuck and violated her solemn pledges in utterly disregarding the neutrality of Belgium and other weaker countries, one cannot expect much of these warring barbarians.

"The more America shows her warships, her merchants, and her men over here these days, the happier will be the lot of China. We want your flour to come over fast, too. The price has gone up from about a dollar and a half (gold) to about a dollar eighty-five, and promises to rise higher. If Asia can be kept free from war, merchant vessels may still come through the Suez Canal. Otherwise we shall soon be living off the land, except for what American and Japanese ships bring us. This is of no importance at all compared with the suffering in Europe, but it does show how, when one member suffers, all the body suffers with it. General Chang says that the president is intensely interested in the war. General Chang and others associated with him are in the president's mansion all day, translating war news from foreign papers for him, and yesterday the general found it hard to get off to come to church. What the Chinese say about the failure of Christianity in these so-called Christian nations is hard to reply to in a word."

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Plans and Politics at Shaowu

Writing in the early summer from Shaowu, in Fukien, Rev. Charles L. Storrs says:—

"Politically and otherwise we are pretty quiet in our corner of Fukien. None of the unhappy brigandage that afflicts central and northern China is

anywhere near us. Political unrest does not take the form of plotting, as in some of the large centers. I find all of our native pastors and leading Christians more or less disheartened because of President Yuan's efforts to rehabilitate Confucianism. They feel it will be a real curtailing of religious liberty, and sense many of its immediate bearings with possibly too vivid imaginations; while, on the other hand, few of them have sufficiently broad and philosophical outlook to see that really it affects our Christian work intensively very little.

"We have a rousing local committee getting ready for the special evangelistic meetings—originating in the Eddy meetings at Foochow last fall—meetings aimed in a special way to reaching the middle and upper class people. If prayer and consecrated planning can bring results, we ought to have a great arousing for righteousness and redemption all over this province next fall.

"It is demoralizing every night to go to bed with more things undone than the hours of the day have let one accomplish. Seemingly necessary things they are too, if an approach to our best and most effective work is to be done. The opportunity and challenge almost anywhere in China today are beyond all precedent. Even in a bedraggled little 'fu' city three days from the nearest telegraph and two weeks from the coast, one knows and feels it. Things are in the making, not made. Who will be a maker?"

THE PORTFOLIO

The Ex-Governor of Bombay on Missions

One of the speakers at the last annual meeting of the Oxford Mission in Calcutta was Lord Sydenham, formerly governor of Bombay Presidency. Although he was speaking to and of a Church of England missionary body, his remarks show a thoughtful study of the problem of missions in India, and we quote herewith an English newspaper's report of them: —

"Lord Sydenham said that after five and one-half years of careful study of the tendencies and conditions of modern India he had come to the conclusion that missionary effort was playing a far greater part than was realized in the raising of high ideals among the people. In all India today there were only about three and one-half millions of native Christians, and of that number over one million were children. But in the last decade the increase had been surprisingly great, and therefore they might assume that the progress towards Christianity in India was proceeding with accelerated speed. Perhaps the greatest tribute of all to the work of the missionaries was the growing number of Indian institutions which, without being professedly Christian, were still the direct result of Christian influence working upon Indian minds and leavening Indian thought. Philanthropy, too, was far larger and broader in its operations than it was some few years ago, and he was sure that all the schools and colleges, in which all creeds were received, were doing an immense amount of good. There appeared to be some waste in the mission field, and possibly conferences could prevent the overlapping of missionary work and arrange that the various bodies should have their areas recognized. If Christianity was to be permanently established in India it could only be done by Indian agency; the object must be slowly to build up an Indian Church, and, as had been said, there must be Indian men and Indian money in that church. The problem of India grew more baffling and more complex every year. The work England had already done there was marvelous, but it was not nearly finished, and perhaps the part remaining was the more difficult."

THE BOOKSHELF

The Man of Egypt. By Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, M.A. New York: Hodder & Stoughton. Illus. Pp. 300, with index. Price, $1.50 net.

The book is one of a series called "The Coming Men." Mr. Cooper, after considerable travel and study in other Oriental countries, was influenced to spend some time in Egypt observing present conditions and tendencies. Three months of the time was devoted to the subject of educational and industrial training schools and methods. Some of his chapters deal with Egypt's government—with Lord Kitchener, "Egypt's new Pharaoh," with missionary schools and vocational training, and with the Future Man of Egypt. The author's style is picturesque, his quotations and stories are witty, and his pictures fresh and interesting.

Essential Missionary Principles. By Roland Allen, M.A., author of the much discussed book, "Missionary Methods—St. Paul's or Ours." Fleming H. Revell Co., Publishers. Pp. 168. Price, $1.00 net.

The author, with characteristic method and reasoning, discusses the relation of the Spirit of Christ to the missionary enterprise, showing that the source of all missionary zeal is the presence of Christ in the soul; that missionary life begins with an act of reception and grows by an advancing knowledge of the Spirit so received as a world-wide, all-embracing Spirit; that the end of all missionary desire is a revelation of Christ. If we believe in the Holy Spirit as the spirit of missions, it affects our lives, our attitude toward our neighbors, our attitude toward the Church and other Christians, produces the hope of unity, and gives the Church moral strength and world-wide purpose; and if we understand this spiritual means of attaining our goal we escape from the materialistic emphasis, realize the importance of motive, and learn the meaning of sacrifice.

What we need to be assured of is not that we possess an excellent system of doctrine and ritual, but that the gift of the Holy Ghost is a reality. If then we find in our own souls a spirit which desires, longs for, and works for the bringing back of the whole world to God in Christ, we are compelled to recognize in the most vivid and definite way the fact that the Spirit of Christ dwells in us. We must have the apprehension that the Spirit of Christ is a missionary spirit.

The nature, work, and character of the Spirit cannot be apprehended or accepted so long as the eyes of the mind are fixed upon merely local conditions. Missionary principles can be applied to any work, anywhere, but they must be world-wide; and it is from the world-wide outlook alone that we can reach them, grasp them, and learn to apply them anywhere.

E. F. B.

A Study of the Thlingets of Alaska. By Livingston F. Jones. New York: F. H. Revell Co. Illus. Pp. 261, with index. Price, $1.50 net.

A sympathetic account, by a representative of the Presbyterian Board, of one of the four chief tribes of Alaska. The Thlingets live in the southeastern part of the territory and Mr. Jones spent twenty-one years among them. His book describes the physical conditions of their country, gives some account of the theories as to the origin of the various tribes, considers their language, customs, and industries, their religion and education, and prophesies their rapid acceptance of the advantages offered them by missionaries and teachers. The book is illustrated.

OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED

Christian Faith for Men of Today. By Ezra Albert Cook, PH.D. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. Pp. 254.

English for Coming Americans: Readings and Language Lessons in History, Industries and Civics. By Peter Roberts, PH.D. New York: Association Press. Pp. 212.

The Parable of the Cherries. By Edward A. Steiner. New York: F. H. Revell Co. Illus. Pp. 54. Price, 50 cents net.

The Laws of Friendship—Human and Divine. By Henry Churchill King, President of Oberlin College. New York: The Macmillan Co. Pp. 159. Price, 50 cents net.

Horacio: A Tale of Brazil. By R. W. Fenn. New York: American Tract Society. Illus. Pp. 309.

WORLD BRIEFS

It is reported that a Mormon church is to be erected in Washington, D. C.

In 1913 the pupils in the Church Missionary Society's schools in Africa increased from 7,200 to 17,000.

December sees the launching of a new monthly missionary magazine under the auspices of the Foreign Missions Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. S. Earl Taylor is editor-in-chief.

Three-quarters of the annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant churches have united to call a special session of the General Conference to consider consolidation with the United Brethren Church.

The *Japan Mail* of September 19 records the visit of President Harry Pratt Judson, of Chicago University, to Tokyo and his entertainment at Waseda University and at the Woman's University in Tokyo.

A scheme is on foot adequately to establish an international museum in Shanghai, China, and Peking papers announce that President Yuan has authorized a government contribution of $35,000 to be turned over to Dr. Gilbert Reid, the versatile missionary, one of whose eager projects this is.

Native Christians in Hangchow, China, inspired by the success of the Presbyterian mission school for the deaf in Chefoo, have formed a society to establish their own school for the deaf. They intend to finance the school themselves, employing teachers who have been trained in mission institutions.

The press of the Swedish Missionary Society in Chinese Turkestan has circulated 8,000 copies of the Gospels in Kashgar-Turkish; also a grammar for students of the language, as well as other text-books. It also issues a bimonthly journal in the same tongue, the only publication of the sort in that country.

The English and German hospitals in Jerusalem were obliged, because of war conditions, to close their doors on the week of August 8, sending their patients home. The other charitable institutions in the city, including the German orphanages for boys and girls, have had to do the same, as they could not afford food for their inmates.

By the will of the late Robert H. Crozer, of Chester, Pa., Crozer Theological Seminary receives $110,000; the American Baptist Publication Society, the American Baptist Missionary Union, and the American Baptist Home Missionary Society each receive $60,000. Mr. Crozer also left $200,000 for a hospital to be built near his home.

Rev. George P. Howard, of Montevideo, in Uruguay, has been chosen by the World's Sunday-School Association to devote all his time to building up Sunday school work in South America. He is a man of fine equipment, of considerable experience, a good Spanish scholar, and will represent the various mission boards now operating in South America.

During the twelve months ending April 30, 1914, the United States imported 91,130,815 pounds of tea. Of the amount Japan furnished 41,913,273 pounds, China 20,139,342, while the balance came from the East Indies, the United Kingdom, and other countries. The money value of the tea importation is reported by the Department of Commerce as $16,735,302.

The Swedish Missionary Society, which has a number of flourishing mission stations in Chinese Turkestan, announces that the medical work in its three hospitals — at Kashgar, Yarkand, and Yengi Hessar — not only pays its own costs, aside from missionaries' salaries, but turns over a considerable sum to other work. The new buildings at one station were entirely paid for by surplus from the Kashgar hospital.

The November *Missionary Review of the World* has tabulated the area and population of the warring nations, and has divided the neutral nations also into camps of sympathizers with the Allies, with Germany, and of "impartial neutrals"! The Allies, according to this table, represent an area of more than 25,000,000 square miles and a population of 755,412,788. The opponents are credited with an area of 1 478,091 square miles and a population of 126,450,416.

The London *Times* mentions among the embarrassments to industry which the war is bringing out, the reduced supply of safety lamps for use in mines. It seems that the English Commission on Accidents in Mines determined, some years ago, that explosions, etc., in coal mines were often due to breakage of the glass in the safety flame lamps. Accordingly tests were determined by law to which safety lamps must be submitted. Nearly all the glass which stands the test has been made in Germany and Austria, and of course is now unobtainable. The coal mines must be kept in operation, and the government officials and manufacturers are considering what shall be done about it.

THE CHRONICLE

Arrivals in this Country

October 28. In New York, Rev. Fred F. Goodsell, of Marash, Central Turkey.

November 6. In New York, Mrs. Thomas W. Woodside and Mrs. Fred E. Stokey, of West Central Africa.

Arrivals on the Field

September 2. In Peking, China, Miss Katharine P. Crane.

September 19. In Barcelona, Spain, Miss Anna F. Webb, returning from furlough.

September —. In Foochow, China, Mr. Ray E. Gardner.

September 22. In Yokohama, Japan, Miss Katherine F. Fanning.

September 30. In Lobito, West Central Africa, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gordon Cattell, Rev. and Mrs. William C. Bell, and Rev. and Mrs. Merlin W. Ennis.

October —. In Chihuahua, Mexico, Miss Mary B. Dunning.

October 8. In Foochow, China, Mr. and Mrs. Harold B. Belcher.

October 25. In Chihuahua, Mexico, Rev. and Mrs. John Howland, D.D.

Marriages

August 5. In Rahuri, India, by Rev. E. Fairbank and Dr. R. A. Hume, Mr. Max Kerjasoff, of the American Consular Service in Japan, and Alice, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William O. Ballantine, of the Marathi Mission.

October 31. In Boston, by Rev. Drs. J. L. Barton and C. H. Patton, Rev. Edward G. Freyer, recently treasurer of the Syrian Protestant College and business agent for the Presbyterian Board, and Nellie Elona Thom, daughter of Dr. D. M. B. Thom, of the American Board's hospital at Mardin, Eastern Turkey.

Deaths

August 30. In Auburndale, Mass., aged fifty-four years, Rev. Dean A. Walker, son of Rev. Augustus Walker, formerly a missionary at Diarbekir, Eastern Turkey, and Mrs. Eliza H. Walker, who founded the Walker Missionary Home in Auburndale.

October 11. In Wellesley, Mass., aged seventy-seven years, Rev. William E. Locke, for twenty-four years a missionary of this Board in Bulgaria, with stations at Samokov and Philippopolis. He returned to America in 1892, and after serving for some years as pastor at East Alstead, N. H., he removed, in 1900, to Wellesley, living with his eldest daughter, who is associate professor of Biblical history in Wellesley College. Mr. Locke was a graduate of Amherst College and Union Seminary, and was an efficient and devoted worker on the mission field. He is survived by his wife and three daughters.

Births

October 5. In Tungchow, North China, to Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Love, a daughter.

October 27. In Peking, North China, to Mr. and Mrs. Murray S. Frame, a daughter.

November 1. In Taikuhsien, Shansi, China, to Rev. and Mrs. Wynn C. Fairfield, a daughter.

Commissioned

September 20. In Riverside, Cal., at a union service of Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches, Mr. William C. Miller and Mrs. Katie Gates Miller, for service in Canton, South China. The address was made by Dr. Washington Gladden, of Ohio; the commissions were presented for the Board by Mr. Stephen R. Herrick, president of the Citizens' National Bank of Riverside.

October 25. In First Church, Kansas City, Kan., by Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D.D., Mr. Arthur W. Hummel and Mrs. Ruth Bookwalter Hummel, for work under the American Board in Shansi, China. Mr. Hummel is a graduate of Chicago University and Divinity School. Mrs. Hummel, who is a daughter of Dr. Lewis Bookwalter, of Central Church, Kansas City, is a graduate of Oberlin College. This is the third time Dr. Bookwalter has given a daughter to the foreign field, the others being Mrs. Alice B. Ward and Miss Lulu G. Bookwalter, both of the Ceylon Mission. Members of the five Kansas City churches have shown much interest in Mrs. Hummel's future, and at a pleasant reception they and members of the Kansas Branch of the Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior gave her many well-chosen gifts.

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We are glad to print in this number of the *Missionary Herald* the following letter from Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, expressing his appreciation of the kindness which is providing a most useful adjunct for work in Miyazaki. Mr. Clark says: "I wish to

thank most heartily all and each one of the friends who contributed so generously for the automobile for the touring work of our Hiyuga field in Japan, especially Professor and Mrs. Donaldson, formerly workers in Japan—Mrs. Donaldson a teacher in Kobe College and Mr. Donaldson in government schools, in Hiyuga and elsewhere—who crystallized their fervent interest in the work of missions and especially in our Hiyuga work in giving with much sacrifice to themselves the first $500 of the $1,000 needed for the automobile. We have been greatly moved by the interest shown in this automobile; and the gladdest thing of all is the gladness of all, so warmly expressed at the Board meeting and elsewhere, that we are to have the automobile. This interest will be the chief propelling force for the automobile, though we may have to supplement it somewhat with gasoline and machine oil."

DONATIONS RECEIVED IN OCTOBER

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT

Maine

Auburn, 6th-st. Cong. ch.	9 72	
Bath, Winter-st. Cong. ch.	112 54	
Houlton, Cong. ch.	10 00	
Otisfield, Cong. ch., Miss. Soc.	6 00	
Portland, Woodfords Cong. ch., 43.14; St. Lawrence Cong. ch., 35,	78 14	
Sanford, Cong. ch.	28 00	244 40
Legacies.—Portland, W. W. Brown, interest on legacy, add'l,		76 50
		320 90

New Hampshire

Amherst, Corg. ch.	13 76	
Barnstead, North Cong. ch.	6 60	
Bennington, Cong. ch.	12 73	
Goshen, Cong. ch.	3 90	
Hampton, Cong. ch.	12 15	
Hill, Cong. ch.	7 11	
Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. L. Storrs,	100 00	
Hillsboro Center, Cong. ch.	4 80	
Keene, 1st Cong. ch., for Tirumangalam,	146 50	
Laconia, Cong. ch., Cash,	10 00	
Lancaster, Cong. ch., 25.12; Mrs. Mary L. Rice, 1,	26 12	
Littleton, D. C. Remick,	5 00	
Marlboro, Cong. ch.	1 71	
Rochester, 1st Cong. ch.	12 68	
Salisbury, Cong. ch.	2 00	
Stratham, Cong. ch.	8 47	
Wakefield, 1st Cong. ch.	4 50	
Walpole, 1st Cong. ch.	11 46	
Wilmot, 1st Cong. ch.	7 00	
Wilton, 2d Cong. ch.	37 38	433 87
Legacies.—Nashua, Mrs. Mary A. B. Moore, add'l,		18 00
		451 87

Vermont

Alburg, Union Cong. ch.	5 00	
Benson, Cong. ch.	20 00	
Castleton, Cong. ch.	10 75	
Fair Haven, Welsh Cong. ch.	12 93	
Hardwick, East Cong. ch.	40 72	
Hyde Park, 2d Cong. ch.	5 00	
Jericho, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Wm. Hazen,	12 00	
Montpelier, Effie Carr, for Mexico,	2 08	
North Bennington, Cong. ch.	30 78	
Rutland, Cong. ch., Pierpoint Fund, toward support Rev. E. A. Yarrow,	70 00	
Vershire, Rev. Wm. F. Bissell,	4 00	213 26

Massachusetts

Ashfield, Cong. ch.	26 00	
Berlin, 1st Cong. ch.	40 00	
Boston, Pilgrim Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 180; Cong. ch. (Brighton), 60; Phillips Cong. ch. (South Boston), 50; 2d Cong. ch. (Dorchester), 48.83; Highland Cong. ch. (Roxbury), 4.50,	343 33	
Boxford, In memory of Elizabeth L. Sawyer,	10 00	
Braintree, South Cong. ch.	9 00	
Chasset, 2d Cong. ch.	50 33	
Concord, Trin. Cong. ch.	56 77	
Dover, Cong. ch.	6 92	
Dunstable, Cong. ch.	24 31	
East Bridgewater, Union Cong. ch.	25 00	
Erving, Cong. ch.	15 60	
Everett, 1st Cong. ch.	150 97	
Fall River, Central Cong. ch.	168 00	
Feeding Hills, Cong. ch.	9 00	
Fitchburg, Calvinistic Cong. ch., George J. Allen,	1 00	
Granby, ch. of Christ,	23 32	
Greenwich, Cong. ch.	16 29	
Haverhill, Riverside Memorial Cong. ch.	10 00	
Holyoke, 2d Cong. ch., E. P. Bagg,	100 00	
Hopkinton, 1st Cong. ch.	21 27	
Ipswich, 1st Cong. ch.	10 00	
Lawrence, South Cong. ch.	11 63	
Longmeadow, 1st Cong. ch.	55 50	
Medfield, 2d Cong. ch.	5 00	
Medford, Mystic Cong. ch.	78 38	
Melrose, Ortho. Cong. ch.	77 25	
Merrimac, 1st Cong. ch.	14 70	
Methuen, 1st Cong. ch.	45 11	
Middleboro, W. Osgood Eddy,	1 00	
Millers Falls, 1st Cong. ch., for Paotingfu,	9 00	
Millis, Cong. ch.	20 63	
Milton, 1st Cong. ch.	19 80	
Mt. Washington, Cong. ch.	40 00	
New Bedford, North Cong. ch.	33 35	
New Boston, Cong. ch.	7 00	
Newburyport, Belleville Cong. ch.	49 40	
Newton, Eliot Cong. ch., of which 10 for Mohammedan work in India,	202 00	
Newton Center, 1st Cong. ch.	293 00	
Newtonville, Central Cong. ch., for Shansi,	310 00	
Northampton, 1st ch. of Christ, toward support Dr. F. F. Tucker,	109 20	
Northfield, Trin. Cong. ch.	135 79	
Norton, Trin. Cong. ch.	25 42	
Peabody, West Cong. ch.	16 00	
Plainfield, Cong. ch.	5 00	
Prescott, Cong. ch.	4 00	
Reading, Cong. ch.	103 39	
Rockland, 1st Cong. ch.	20 47	
Royalston, 2d Cong. ch.	16 70	
Salem, South Cong. ch.	18 77	
Sandisfield, 1st Cong. ch.	4 00	
Shelburne, 1st Cong. ch.	10 00	
Shelburne Falls, Cong. ch., for Paotingfu,	171 60	
Somerville, 1st Cong. ch., 60.06; Highland Cong. ch., 20.74,	80 80	

South Framingham, Grace Cong. ch., toward support Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, 70 07
South Hadley, Mary E. Woolley, 5 00
Springfield, 1st ch. of Christ, of which 21.08 toward support Dr. C. D. Ussher, 68.53; Hope Cong. ch., toward support Rev. B. V. Mathews, 14.25, 82 78
Taunton, Union Cong. ch. 9 93
Townsend, Cong. ch. 12 20
Upton, 1st Cong. ch. 19 20
Waltham, 1st Cong. ch. 33 00
Warren, Cong. ch. 32 91
Westfield, 2d Cong. ch. 81 00
West Hawley, Cong. ch. 2 00
West Medford, Cong. ch. 10 25
Whitman, 1st Cong. ch. 13 46
Wilbraham, United Cong. ch. 6 00
Williamsburg, Mrs. L. D. James, 50 00
Winchester, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. W. Clark, 100; do., interest legacy of D. N. Skillings, 200, 300 00
Worcester, Union Cong. ch. 40 20
———, Worcester South Assn. 72 08— 3,951 08

Legacies.—Brookline, Mrs. Abby M. Field, by Wm. A. Warden, Ex'r, 300 00
Plymouth, Amasa Holmes, by Margaret H. Holmes, Trustee, add'l, 3 00
Ware, Mrs. Lucy E. Ainsworth, by Henry K. Hyde, Ex'r, 1,000 00
Worcester, Harriet T. Boardman, by Mrs. Stella A. Dwinnell, Ex'x, 500 00— 1,803 00

5,754 08

Rhode Island

Providence, Central Cong. ch., toward support Rev. P. L. Corbin, 967.46; Union Cong. ch., 288.60; Beneficent Cong. ch., 177.60, 1,433 66

Young People's Societies

New Hampshire.—New Ipswich, Children's Fifty-third Annual Fair, 6 00
Vermont.—Bethel, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 9; Dorset, Mission Study Class of East Cong. ch., for Adana, 6; East Barnet, Y. P. S. C. E., for school in India, 21, 36 00
Massachusetts.—Auburndale, Y. P. S. C. E., 10; Boston, 2d Cong. ch. (Dorchester), Go-Forth Mission Band, 1; Clinton, Y. P. S. C. E., 25; Framingham, Plymouth Cong. ch., 7.26; Lawrence, South Y. P. S. C. E., for Shaowu, 13.40; Petersham, Y. P. S. C. E., for Shaowu, 13; Plainfield, Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. C. T. Riggs, 35; South Framingham, Y. P. S. C. E., toward support Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, 25; Sutton, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Harpoot, 10; West Springfield, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Adana, 15, 154 66

196 66

Sunday Schools

Maine.—Camden, Cong. Sab. sch., class of boys, for China, 2; Newcastle, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., for Adana, 5; Portland, Woodfords Cong. Sab. sch., 2.26; South Berwick, Cong. Sab. sch., 1.50, 10 76
New Hampshire.—Bennington, Cong. Sab. sch., for Mt. Silinda, 10; Campton, Cong. Sab. sch., 23, 33 00
Massachusetts.—Millers Falls, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., for Paotingfu, 5; Tyngsboro, Cong. Sab. sch., 9.17, 14 17

57 93

MIDDLE DISTRICT

Connecticut

Avon, Cong. ch. 18 00
Barkhamsted, Cong. ch. 1 88
Berlin, 2d Cong. ch. 27 38
Bridgeport, 1st Cong. ch., 77.50; Black Rock Cong. ch., 68.78, 146 28
Bristol, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. K. Birge, 77 50
Collinsville, Cong. ch., Louise M. Hotchkiss, 5 00
East Granby, Cong. ch. 3 00
East Haddam, 1st ch. of Christ, 7 93
East Woodstock, Cong. ch. 11 00
Falls Village, Cong. ch. 24 00
Gilead, Cong. ch. 22 50
Glenbrook, Union Memorial ch. 6 73
Greenwich, Stanwich Cong. ch. 8 73
Griswold, 1st Cong. ch. 15 00
Guilford, 1st Cong. ch. 6 65
Haddam, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. G. C. Raynolds, 7 00
Hartford, Asylum Hill Cong. ch., toward support Rev. and Mrs. G. A. Wilder, 171; 1st Cong. ch., Rev. A. L. Gillett, 75, 246 00
Kent, 1st Cong. ch. 26 25
Liberty Hill, Cong. ch. 7 00
Lyme, Grassy Hill Cong. ch. 5 00
Madison, 1st Cong. ch. 13 20
Middlefield, Cong. ch. 18 18
Middletown, 1st Cong. ch. 20 27
New Britain, 1st ch. of Christ, 425; South Cong. ch., 258.94, 683 94
New Haven, ch. of the Redeemer, toward support Rev. J. E. Tracy, 394 91
North Haven, Cong. ch. 88 16
Old Saybrook, 1st Cong. ch. 27 53
Portland, 1st Cong. ch. 7 65
Putnam, 2d Cong. ch., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 55 83
Sherman, Cong. ch. 50 00
South Coventry, Cong. ch. 43 00
Stony Creek, ch. of Christ, 35 00
Suffield, 1st Cong. ch. 80 00
Terryville, Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. E. Ewing, 142 35
Thomaston, Cong. ch. 14 76
Waterbury, Bunker Hill Cong. ch. 15 00
Westport, Saugatuck Cong. ch. 7 75
Winchester, Cong. ch. 18 42
———, A deceased friend, 2,000 00— 4,388 78

Legacies.—Cornwall, David L. Smith, add'l. 22 50
New Haven, James M. B. Dwight, by Thomas Hooker, Jr., Adm'r, 250 00
Norwich, Rev. Geo. A. Bryan, by Edmund A. Prentice, Ex'r, 22 75
Woodbury, David C. Porter, add'l, 75 00— 370 25

4,759 03

New York

Briarcliff, Cong. ch. 85 81
Brooklyn, Clinton-av. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. C. Porter, 1,700; Marion L. Roberts, of which 20 for Shaowu, 40; Charles A. Clark, 5, 1,745 00
Clarkson, Cong. ch. 2 66
Corning, 1st Cong. ch. 10 00
Danby, Cong. ch. 5 00
Elbridge, 1st Cong. ch., for Albania, 12 00
Fairport, 1st Cong. ch. 48 00
Flushing, Broadway Cong. ch. 13 00
Gaines, Cong. ch. 22 57
Jamestown, 1st Cong. ch., Mrs. Eunice C. Moses, 25 00
Lisbon, 1st Cong. ch. 9 65
Little Valley, Cong. ch. 5 00
Maine, 1st Cong. ch. 21 50
New York, Broadway Tabernacle Cong. ch., to const. *Edward W. Peet*, H. M., 1,468.84; Bethany Cong. ch., 35; Lewis S. Booth, 2, 1,505 84
Pine Island, Ger. Cong. ch. 10 00
Prospect, Cong. ch. 10 00
Rodman, Cong. ch. 12 50
Seneca Falls, H. W. Knight, 1 00

Syracuse, Geddes Cong. ch., T. S. Johnson, 25 00
Ticonderoga, 1st Cong. ch. 9 11
Walton, 1st Cong. ch. 137 06
Warsaw, 1st Cong. ch., for Tungchow, 54 00— 3,769 70
Legacies.—East Bloomfield, Elizabeth S. Goodwin, by Homer R. Steele, 563 14
4,332 84

New Jersey

Cream Ridge, Mrs. Augustus G. Upton, 100 00
Glen Ridge, Cong. ch., toward support Dr. F. Van Allen, 100 00
Montclair, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. H. W. Hubbard and Dr. J. F. Cooper, 600 00
Nutley, St. Paul's Cong. ch. 25 00
Upper Montclair, Christian Union Cong. ch., toward support Rev. Frank C. Laubach, 155 18— 980 18

Pennsylvania

Allegheny, 1st Cong. ch. 16 00

Ohio

Amherst, 2d Cong. ch. 10 00
Andover, Cong. ch. 15 00
Berlin Heights, Cong. ch. 17 10
Castalia, Cong. ch. 13 40
Cleveland, Trinity Cong. ch., 6.50; Grace Cong. ch., 4.67, 11 17
Columbus, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. M. S. Frame, 225 00
Cuyahoga Falls, Cong. ch. 11 50
East Cleveland, East Cong. ch., 7.25; Calvary Cong. ch., 5, 12 25
Elyria, 1st Cong. ch., 29; 2d Cong. ch., 9, 38 00
Florence, 1st Cong. ch. 9 40
Ironton, Cong. ch., Woman's Miss. Soc., toward support Rev. Harold Cooper, 14 30
Kelleys Island, Cong. ch. 8 04
Kingsville, Mrs. S. C. Kellogg, 3 00
Lenox, Cong. ch. 4 85
Mansfield, Mayflower Cong. ch. 14 00
Mt. Vernon, 1st Cong. ch. 12 00
Newark, Plymouth Cong. ch. 25 00
Oberlin, 2d Cong. ch. 108 70
Sandusky, 1st Cong. ch., for Mindanao, 25 73
South Newbury, Cong. ch. 5 80
Springfield, Lagonda-av. Cong. ch. 8 00
Wellington, Cong. ch. 10 00
West Andover, Cong. ch. 13 00— 615 24
Legacies.—Newark, Thomas S. Griffiths, through 1st Cong. ch. 50 00
665 24

District of Columbia

Washington, Mt. Pleasant Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. C. Fairfield, 600; Ingram Memorial Cong. ch., 27, 627 00

Georgia

Athens, 1st Cong. ch. 2 00
Barnesville, Fredonia Cong. ch. 12 42— 14 42

Florida

Tampa, Rev. Wm. Greenwood, 5 00

Young People's Societies

Connecticut.—Barkhamsted, Sunshine Soc. of Cong. ch., .50; South Coventry, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Harpoot, 20, 20 50
Ohio.—Columbus, South Y. P. S. C. E., for Ing-hok, 8 00
District of Columbia.—Washington, Ingram Memorial Y. P. S. C. E. 27 00
Florida.—Mt. Dora, Y. P. S. C. E., for Harpoot, 3 00
58 50

Sunday Schools

Connecticut.—Farmington, Cong. Sab. sch., 25; Putnam, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 8.29; Whitneyville, Cong. Sab. sch., 3.50, 36 79
New York.—Ithaca, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 23.67; Sherburne, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., 16.88, 40 55
New Jersey.—Bound Brook, Cong. Sab. sch., for Adana, 30 00
Ohio.—Cleveland, North Cong. Sab. sch., 10; Vermilion, Cong. Sab. sch., 20, 30 00
137 34

INTERIOR DISTRICT

Tennessee

Nashville, Carrie B. Chamberlin, 5 00

Texas

Dallas, Central Cong. ch. 46 33
Friona, Union Cong. ch. 10 00— 56 33

Indiana

Angola, 1st Cong. ch. 7 00
Fort Wayne, Plymouth Cong. ch. 53 90
Indianapolis, 1st Cong. ch., 13.49; Union Cong. ch., 5.94, 19 43
Marion, Cong. ch. 18 92
Ridgeville, Cong. ch. 11 00— 110 25

Illinois

Amboy, 1st Cong. ch. 7 83
Aurora, New England Cong. ch. 58 75
Big Woods, Cong. ch. 10 00
Bowen, Cong. ch. 10 00
Champaign, 1st Cong. ch. 47 00
Chicago, Wellington-av. Cong. ch., 13.61; West Pullman Cong. ch., 10.48, 24 09
Dover, Cong. ch. 107 27
Dundee, 1st Cong. ch. 52 00
Galesburg, Central Cong. ch., toward support Rev. L. C. Powers, 150 00
Gridley, Cong. ch. 20 00
Huntley, Cong. ch. 7 00
La Grange, 1st Cong. ch. 400 00
Lombard, 1st Cong. ch. 24 10
Marseilles, Cong. ch. 9 80
Park Ridge, 1st Cong. ch. 50 00
Paxton, Kenneth McCracken, for Albania, 1 00
Payson, J. K. Scarborough, 300 00
Plainfield, Cong. ch. 10 00
Polo, Independent Presb. ch. 14 00
Princeton, Cong. ch. 18 59
Roberts, Cong. ch. 10 04
Shabbona, Cong. ch. 5 00
Springfield, 1st Cong. ch. 6 00
Waverly, Cong. ch. 2 00
Wheaton, College Cong. ch., toward support Rev. W. C. Cooper, 125 00
Wilmette, 1st Cong. ch. 82 59— 1,552 06

Michigan

Corinth, Cong. ch. 1 00
Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. J. H. Dickson, 200 00
Durand, Cong. ch. 1 00
Flint, 1st Cong. ch. 4 76
Grand Rapids, Park Cong. ch., 55; 2d Cong. ch., 21, 76 00
Lawrence, Cong. ch. 1 00
Leonidas, Cong. ch. 6 00
Maybee, Cong. ch. 5 00
Romeo, Cong. ch. 8 50
St. Joseph, Cong. ch. 100 00
South Haven, Cong. ch. 15 00— 418 26

Wisconsin

Albertville, Cong. ch.	2 00		
Antigo, 1st Cong. ch.	14 00		
Ashland, Cong. ch.	6 25		
Beloit, 1st Cong. ch., toward support Rev. M. W. Ennis, 34; 2d Cong. ch., 7.99; Gridley Cong. ch., Kingdom Extension Soc., 7.50,	49 49		
Berlin, Cong. ch.	6 25		
Bristol and Paris, Cong. ch.	5 30		
Brodhead, Cong. ch.	22 10		
Cleveland, Cong. ch.	2 25		
De Soto, Cong. ch.	5 00		
Eau Claire, 2d Cong. ch.	5 00		
Evansville, 1st Cong. ch.	80 00		
Koshkonong, Cong. ch.	1 00		
La Crosse, 1st Cong. ch.	75 00		
Leon, Cong. ch.	2 00		
Mellen, Union Cong. ch.	4 00		
Oshkosh, Plymouth Cong. ch.	14 74		
Owen, Cong. ch.	7 50		
Polar, St. John's Cong. ch.	4 00		
Randolph, Cong. ch.	8 00		
Ripon, Cong. ch.	10 00		
Springbrook, 1st Cong. ch.	3 11		
West Rosendale, Cong. ch.	5 00	—	331 99
Legacies.—La Crosse, Abby W. Brown, by F. M. Rublee, Ex'r,			675 00
			1,006 99

Minnesota

La Porte, Frank W. Hart, for Mindanao,	2 50		
Minneapolis, Plymouth Cong. ch., toward support Rev. A. H. Clark, 180.71; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 37.22; Linden Hills Cong. ch., 25; Oak Park Cong. ch., Wm. Ure, Jr., 20; Rev. C. B. Fellows, for Aruppukottai, 30,	292 93		
Northfield, Cong. ch., Rev. E. M. Williams,	40 00		
St. Paul, Olivet Cong. ch., D. A. Matthews,	10 00		
Tintah, 1st Cong. ch.	2 10		
Wayzata, Cong. ch.	54 85	—	402 38

Iowa

Buffalo Center, Cong. ch.	16 25		
Castana, Cong. ch.	17 00		
Cedar Falls, Cong. ch.	24 45		
Cedar Rapids, Bethany Cong. ch.	3 00		
Charles City, Cong. ch.	169 00		
Chester Center, Cong. ch.	9 10		
Cromwell, Cong. ch.	55 00		
Davenport, Edwards Cong. ch., 29.40; Berea Cong. ch., 16.75,	46 15		
Des Moines, Plymouth Cong. ch.	19 00		
Dubuque, 1st Cong. ch.	65 57		
Emmetsburg, 1st Cong. ch.	12 38		
Fairfield, Philo C. Hildreth, in memory of Rev. Edward Hildreth,	50 00		
Gaza, Cong. ch.	16 00		
Iowa City, Cong. ch.	22 78		
Mason City, 1st Cong. ch., Leonard G. Parker,	100 00		
Old Man's Creek, Cong. ch.	5 00		
Osage, Cong. ch.	93 10		
Otho, Cong. ch.	19 00		
Ottumwa, 1st Cong. ch.	64 90		
Perry, Cong. ch.	15 00		
Red Oak, Cong. ch. and Woman's Soc.	25 00		
Sioux Rapids, Cong. ch.	7 00		
Sloan, Cong. ch., of which 15.25 from W. H. and F. M. S.	23 81		
Steamboat Rock, Cong. ch.	8 00		
Stuart, Cong. ch.	50 00		
Victor, Cong. ch.	2 66		
Webster City, 1st Cong. ch.	30 00	—	978 15

Missouri

St. Louis, Pilgrim Cong. ch., toward support Rev. B. V. Mathews,			165 07

North Dakota

Coal Harbor, Zoar, Friedens, Klostitz, St. John, and St. Paul Ger. Cong. chs.	50 00		
Eldridge, Cong. ch.	8 00		
Fargo, 1st Cong. ch.	4 48		
Hankinson, Cong. ch.	10 00		
Leipzig, Ger. Cong. chs., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas,	125 00		
Mott, 1st Cong. ch.	5 00	—	202 48

Nebraska

Arlington, 1st Cong. ch.	9 90		
Ashland, Cong. ch.	33 19		
Bertrand, Cong. ch.	5 00		
Burwell, Cong. ch.	9 15		
Clay Center, Cong. ch.	9 25		
Doniphan, Cong. ch.	6 40		
Hallam, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas,	15 00		
Lincoln, 1st Cong. ch., Mrs. L. A. Stuart, 50; 1st Ger. Cong. ch., 5,	55 00		
Neligh, Cong. ch.	25 00		
Omaha, Plymouth Cong. ch.	18 00		
Riverton, Cong. ch.	23 50		
Ulysses, Cong. ch.	6 00		
Weeping Water, Cong. ch.	20 00	—	235 39

Kansas

Great Bend, 2d Cong. ch.	10 80		
Jetmore, Cong. ch., of which 4.50 from Mrs. J. W. Hunter,	8 80		
Lawrence, Plymouth Cong. ch.	50 00		
Leona, Cong. ch.	6 00		
Newton, 1st Cong. ch.	18 00		
Paola, Plymouth Cong. ch.	8 75		
Topeka, Central Cong. ch., S. L. Cox,	5 00	—	107 35

Montana

Delphia, Cong. ch.	1 00		
Fort Shaw, Cong. ch.	2 00		
Musselshell, Cong. ch.	2 00	—	5 00

Colorado

Denver, North Cong. ch.	3 00		
Eaton, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas,	20 00		
Fruita, Ger. Cong. ch., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas,	16 00		
Rocky Ford, Brotherhood Conference of Ger. Cong. chs., toward support Rev. C. H. Maas,	15 00	—	54 00

Young People's Societies

Illinois.—Carpentersville, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 10; Chicago, The Miss. Study and Prayer Union of the Moody Bible Institute for Mt. Silinda, 12.50; La Grange, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 25; Oak Park, 3d Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 3.55; Peru, Y. P. S. C. E., for Albania, 10; Wilmette, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., 3.65,			64 70
Nebraska.—Weeping Water, Y. P. S. C. E.			10 00
			74 70

Sunday Schools

Illinois.—Chicago, Rogers Park Cong. Sab. sch., for Albania, 10; Moline, 2d Cong. Sab. sch., for Albania, 10; Neponset, Cong. Sab. sch., for Albania, 17.75; Wilmette, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Jun. Dept., 23.50,			61 25
Michigan.—Conklin, Cong. Sab. sch.			10 00
Wisconsin.—Lancaster, Cong. Sab. sch., 9.60; Platteville, Cong. Sab. sch., for Harpoot, 30; Randolph, Cong. Sab. sch., 2.50,			42 10
Iowa.—Fort Dodge, Cong. Sab. sch., 6; Iowa City, Cong. Sab. sch., for Albania, 8.92,			14 92

Nebraska.—Lincoln, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., toward support Rev. C. T. Erickson, 49 52
Colorado.—Fountain, Cong. Sab. sch., for Inghok, 30 00
207 79

PACIFIC DISTRICT

Arizona

Prescott, Cong. ch. 12 75

Idaho

Atlanta, Cong. ch. 1 00

Washington

Avondale, Cong. ch. 1 00
Endicott, Ger. Cong. ch. 15 00
Odessa, Pilgrim Ger. Cong. ch., 30; Friedensfeld Ger. Cong. ch., 10, 40 00
Ritzville, Philadelphia Ger. Cong. ch., of which 10 toward support Rev. C. H. Maas, 35 00
Seattle, Pilgrim Cong. ch., toward support Arthur W. Hummel, 500; Edgewater Cong. ch., 35; Green Lake Cong. ch., 7.50, 542 50
Spokane, West Side Cong. ch. 10 00
Tolt, Cong. ch. 10 00
Walla Walla, Zion Cong. ch. 15 00—668 50

Oregon

Forest Grove, Cong. ch. 5 54
Oregon City, Cong. ch. 12 00
Portland, 2d Ger. Cong. ch., 20; University Park Cong. ch., 5, 25 00
The Dalles, Cong. ch. 25 00—67 54

California

Berkeley, 1st Cong. ch., 80; L. J. and Miss L. G. Barker, toward support Rev. F. F. Goodsell, 72, 152 00
Claremont, Mrs. Wm. Renwick, toward support Dr. C. H. Haas, 250 00
Cloverdale, Cong. ch. 15 00
Oakland, Plymouth Cong. ch., 69.18; Olivet Cong. ch., 11.50; Pilgrim Cong. ch., 8.35, 89 03
Ontario, Cong. ch. 10 00
Pinole, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Elmore, 15 00
Pomona, Rev. A. P. Davis, 5; Rev. T. T. Creswell, 5, 10 00
San Francisco, 1st Cong. ch. 126 09
Santa Barbara, Cong. ch. 10 00
Sunnyvale, Cong. ch. 6 75—683 87

Young People's Societies

California.—Chula Vista, Y. P. S. C. E., for Aruppukottai, 25 00

Sunday Schools

California.—Benicia, Cong. Sab. sch. 3 00

MISCELLANEOUS

Canada

Montreal, Geo. C. Jones, 1 00

From the *American Missionary Association*
Irving C. Gaylord, New York City, Treasurer

Income of Avery Fund, for missionary work in Africa, 1,697 20

Mindanao Medical Work

New York.—Tarrytown, Mrs. Elbert B. Monroe, 200 00

Glenbrook Missionary Society Fund

Connecticut.—Glenbrook, Union Memorial ch., for two native workers, India, 13 27

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions*
Miss Sarah Louise Day, Boston, Treasurer

For purchase of property for girls' school, Aintab, 330 00
For purchase of land, Paotingfu, 175 00
For Bible-woman's Training School, Foochow, 160 00
For housekeeping grant for missionary, 75 00—740 00

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer 41,230 04

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Miss Henrietta F. Brewer, Oakland, California, Treasurer 500 00

42,470 04

Additional Donations for Special Objects

Maine.—Bath, Annie L. Palmer, for school for married women, care Rev. Watts O. Pye, 10 00
New Hampshire.—Campton, Cong. Sab. sch., for use of Miss Ellen M. Blakely, 25; Hillsboro, Smith Memorial Cong. ch., for scholarship, care Rev. C. L. Storrs, 15; Lake Winnepesaukee, Summer Campers, for chapel, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 70; Sanbornton, Cong. ch., Ladies' Aux., for native helper, care Rev. R. S. M. Emrich, 25, 135 00
Massachusetts.—Boston, Mt. Vernon Chinese Sab. sch., for work, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 20; do., Lena M. Fiske, for church, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 1; Longmeadow, Martha Goldthwaite, for work, care Rev. F. B. Bridgman, 2; Northampton, Edwards Cong. ch., Friend, for hospital equipment, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 125; do., 1st ch. of Christ, Query Club, toward furnishing children's ward in hospital, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 25; Norwood, F. O. Winslow, toward automobile for Rev. C. A. Clark, 50; South Hadley, Anne S. Young, of which 15 for King School, Marsovan, and 10 for school for married women, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 25; Springfield, Hope Cong. ch., for driving a well, care Rev. B. V. Mathews, 75; do., David F. Atwater, for dormitory room, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 50.50; Waltham, Mrs. H. M. Bill, for evangelistic work, care Rev. F. B. Bridgman, 5; West Medway, Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for kindergarten work, care Mrs. T. D. Christie, 6, 384 50
Rhode Island.—Providence, Central Cong. ch., for use of Rev. P. L. Corbin, 14.30; Woonsocket, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. White, for Arthur Church, care Rev. F. E. Jeffery, 60, 74 30
Connecticut.—Bridgeport, Mrs. Edward Sterling, for Annie Tracy Riggs Hospital, 5; East Windsor, Young Ladies' Miss. Circle, toward furnishings for Normal School, care Rev. E. C. Partridge, 14.61; Hartford, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., of which 26.96 memorial to Edward Dow, care Rev. L. S. Crawford, and 1.64 for church building, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 28.60; Middletown, James H. Bunce, for hospital, care Dr. H. N. Kinnear, 25; New London, Mrs. J. N. Harris, for Anatolia institutions, Marsovan, 1,000. 1,073 21
New York.—Mt. Vernon, Friends, for work, care the Misses Baldwin, 5; New York, Mrs. John S. Kennedy, for new building, Anatolia College, 5,000; do., Mary M. Bailey, for building, care Mrs. Geo. H. Hubbard, 80; Poughkeepsie, 1st Cong. ch., Mrs. H. R. Hoyt, for work, care Rev.

Watts O. Pye, 25; do., Guilford Dudley, toward automobile for Rev. C. A. Clark, 50, 5,160 00

Pennsylvania.—Kraussdale, Y. P. S. C. E., for use of Miss F. K. Heebner, 7.50; Norristown, Schwenkfelder Sab. sch., for use of do., 25; Palm, Ladies' Aid Soc., for furnishing room, care do., 25; Pennsburg, Y. W. C. A. of Perkiomen Seminary, for work, care do., 18; Scottdale, L. W. Keister, for school for married women, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 50; Towamencin, Schwenkfelder ch., Ladies' Aid Soc., for use of Miss F. K. Heebner, 25; Washington, Y. P. S. C. E., for do., 5; ———, Palm District, for do., 2.50, 158 00

Ohio.—Cleveland, Cong. chs., for church, Bourgas, Turkey, 10 00

Illinois.—Atkinson, Cong. ch., Jun. Miss. Soc., for work, care Rev. L. C. Powers, 3; Chicago, David Fales, through Rev. C. C. Tracy, for Anatolia Hospital, care Dr. J. K. Marden, 20; Des Plaines, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. J. X. Miller, 19.25; Earlville, Friend, for hospital, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 10.50; Jacksonville, Friend, for village school, care Rev. Edw. Fairbank, 17.50; Oak Park, Harvard Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Rhemisch, for pupil, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 40; Oglesby, Union ch., of which 62.50 for native helper, care Dr. W. A. Hemingway, and 37.50 for North China College, care Rev. H. S. Galt, 100, 210 25

Michigan.—Big Rapids, 1st Y. P. S. C. E., for pupil, care Rev. J. J. Banninga, 10; Detroit, 1st Cong. ch., for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 187.08; Grand Rapids, M. T. Hardy, for work, care Rev. Watts O. Pye, 10; Olivet, Friend, toward purchase of automobile for Rev. C. A. Clark, 10; Port Huron, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Philathea Class, for work, care Rev. J. H. Dickson, 50; South Haven, Mrs. Ellen C. Taylor, toward school for married women, care Rev. W. O. Pye, 5, 272 08

Wisconsin.—Burlington, Plymouth Cong. Sab. sch., adult class, for bed in hospital, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 20 00

Minnesota.—Alexandria, Cong. ch., for pupil, care Miss Vina M. Sherman, 25; Minneapolis, St. Louis Park Cong. Sab. sch., Prim. Dept., for pupil, care Mrs. R. S. Stapleton, 5; St. Cloud, Miss B. E. Atkins, for pupil, care Miss Vina M. Sherman, 5; St. Paul, People's Cong. ch., for native worker, care Mrs. T. S. Lee, 20, 55 00

Iowa.—Ames, 1st Cong. ch., Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Brown, for native helper, care Miss Daisy D. M. Brown, 15; Decorah, Ade Tracy, for King School, care Miss C. R. Willard, 3; Grinnell, Ada C. Park, for hospital equipment at discretion of Dr. F. F. Tucker, 2; do., Friend, for native preacher, care Rev. E. H. Smith, 25; Harcourt, Frank I. Johnson, for native helper, care Rev. O. S. Johnson, 75; Iowa Falls, Mrs. F. D. Peet, for pupil, care Miss Frances K. Bement, 5; Marshalltown, J. G. Brown, for native worker, care Rev. J. P. McNaughton, 35, 160 00

Missouri.—Old Orchard, Y. P. S. C. E., for native helper, care Dr. F. F. Tucker, 26 00

North Dakota.—Carrington, Cong. ch., for work, care Mrs. James McKeeman, 48 33

Nebraska.—Fairfield, Cong. ch., Ladies' Miss. Soc., for work, care Mrs. E. W. Ellis, 5 00

Oregon.—Forest Grove, Cong. Sab. sch., for pupil, care Rev. C. L. Storrs, 15 00

California.—Cupertino, Fred J. Currier, for pupil, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 35; Fresno, Friends, through Rev. C. C. Tracy, for Anatolia Hospital, care Dr. J. K. Marden, 5; Los Angeles, Geo. Torosian, through do., for do., care do., 50; Pasadena, Mrs. Dr. Asadourian, through do., for do., care do., 10; Redlands, Cong. ch., for native worker, care Rev. C. A. Nelson, 50; Santa Barbara, 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Adult Bible Class, for Shattuck Memorial Hall, Oorfa, 5, 155 00

Canada.—Forest (Ont.), Christina McLaren, for work, care Miss G. M. McLaren, 10; Hamilton (Ont.), 1st Cong. Sab. sch., Miss W. E. Godard's class, for pupils, care Mrs. G. G. Brown, 12; Jamestown (Ont.), Sab. sch., for use of Dr. R. G. Moffatt, 6; Redvers (Sask.), Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Arthur, for pupil, care Miss Delpha Davis, 35; Westmount, D. W. Ross, for work, care Rev. H. K. Wingate, 50, 113 00

Turkey.—Sivas, Jun. Y. P. S. C. E. of girls' schools, for children's work, care Miss M. E. Wainright, 81

FROM WOMAN'S BOARDS

From *Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior*
Mrs. S. E. Hurlbut, Chicago, Illinois, Treasurer

For pupil, care Miss Grace A. Funk,	7 00	
For pupils, care Rev. R. A. Hume,	15 00	
For use of Miss A. L. Millard,	2 50	
For use of Miss C. R. Willard,	5 00	
For use of Miss Johanna L. Graf,	5 00	
For Anatolia College,	2 00	
For use of Miss Eva M. Swift,	19 40	55 90

From *Woman's Board of Missions for the Pacific*
Miss Henrietta F. Brewer, Oakland, California, Treasurer

For use of Miss Mary F. Denton, 140 00

Income St. Paul's Institute

For St. Paul's Institute, 20 00

8,301 38

Donations received in October, 76,193 77
Legacies received in October, 3,555 89

79,749 66

Total from September 1, 1914, to October 31, 1914. Donations, $125,899.60; Legacies, $4,868.90 = $130,768.50.

Shansi School Fund

Massachusetts.—Springfield, Mrs. Sarah A. Hazen, 15; Warwick, Cong. ch., 5, 20 00
Illinois.—Chicago, Pilgrim Cong. ch., H. L. Kellogg, 10 00
South Dakota.—Oldham, Mrs. Elias Apland, 10 00

40 00

International Hospital Adana Fund

New York.—Sherburne, Cong. ch., Women's Miss. Soc. 500 00

Albanian Hospital

Ohio.—Marietta, 1st Cong. ch., Rev. Henry H. Kelsey, 10 00
California.—Claremont, Cong. ch. 305 40

315 40

Work in the Philippines

New York.—New York, K. 300 00

Van College Fund

Connecticut.— ———, Friend, 100 00

Arthur Stanwood Jordan Fund

Massachusetts.—Clinton, Rev. Wm. W. Jordan, 25 00

Henry Martyn Memorial Fund

Illinois.—Chicago, David Fales, 5 00

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced its One Hundred and Fifth Annual Meeting in the First Congregational Church of Detroit, Mich., Tuesday, October 13, 1914, at 2.30 P.M.

CORPORATE MEMBERS PRESENT

Maine

Galen C. Moses, Bath.
Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, Lewiston.

Vermont

Frank A. Morse, West Rutland.
Rev. Henry L. Ballou, Chester.

Massachusetts

Rev. James L. Barton, Newton Center.
Frank H. Wiggin, West Roxbury.
Charles N. Prouty, Spencer.
Henry H. Proctor, Boston.
Rev. Edward C. Moore, Cambridge.
Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, Newton.
Francis O. Winslow, Norwood.
Rev. William E. Strong, Newtonville.
Rev. Edward H. Byington, West Roxbury.
Rev. George A. Hall, Brookline.
Walter K. Bigelow, Salem.
Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Sharon.
E. H. Bigelow, M.D., Framingham.
Rev. Hubert C. Herring, Boston.
Rev. Shepherd Knapp, Worcester.

Connecticut

Rev. Edward N. Packard, Stratford.
Rev. Watson L. Phillips, New Haven.
Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Hartford.
Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Bridgeport.
H. G. Talcott, Talcottville.
William G. Green, New Milford.

New York

Rev. Henry A. Stimson, New York.
Rev. Franklin S. Fitch, Buffalo.
Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Brooklyn.
Guilford Dudley, Poughkeepsie.
Dyer B. Holmes, New York.
Rev. Edward L. Smith, New York.
William H. Crosby, Buffalo.
Rev. F. K. Sanders, New York.

New Jersey

Harry Wade Hicks, Glen Ridge.
Charles H. Baker, Montclair.

Ohio

Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Cleveland.
William W. Mills, Marietta.
Pres. Henry C. King, Oberlin.
Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, Oberlin.
Rev. Edward I. Bosworth, Oberlin.
Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, Cincinnati.
H. Clark Ford, Cleveland.
Dr. John J. Thomas, Youngstown.
Rev. John G. Fraser, Cleveland.
Rev. Bernard G. Mattson, Mansfield.
Rev. William H. Woodring, Columbus.

Texas

E. M. Powell, Dallas.

Indiana

Charles J. Buchanan, Indianapolis.

Illinois

Edward H. Pitkin, Oak Park.
Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Oak Park.
David Fales, Lake Forest.
Pres. Thomas McClelland, Galesburg.
Rev. William E. Barton, Oak Park.
Thomas C. MacMillan, La Grange.
Rev. William T. McElveen, Evanston.
James H. Moore, Chicago.

Michigan

Frank D. Taylor, Detroit.
Rev. Mac H. Wallace, Detroit.
Gottlieb C. Meisel, Port Huron.

Wisconsin

Pres. Edward D. Eaton, Beloit.
Allen S. Baker, Evansville.

Minnesota

David Percy Jones, Minneapolis.
Frederick W. Lyman, Minneapolis.

Iowa

Roger Leavitt, Cedar Falls.
Frank G. Clark, Cedar Rapids.

Missouri

Albert Marty, Kansas City.

North Dakota

Rev. C. C. Creegan, Fargo.

Washington

Louis F. Anderson, Walla Walla.

Hawaiian Islands

Rev. Doremus Scudder, Honolulu.

Vice-President Eaton took the chair and devotional services were conducted by Prof. Edward C. Moore, of Cambridge, Mass.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read.

The welcome of the churches of Detroit was extended by Rev. J. P. Huget.

Vice-President Eaton made response for the Board. He then appointed the *Committee on Nominations,* as follows: Rev. L. H. Hallock, of Maine; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of New York; W. W. Mills, of Ohio; Rev. E. M. Noyes, of Massachusetts; E. H. Pitkin, of Illinois.

He also nominated the *Committee of Arrangements* as follows, and it was confirmed: F. E. Bogart, S. D. Callender, H. H. Burr, E. H. Ashley, C. A. Warren, S. E. Clark, K. B. White, C. E. Simpson, F. W. Chamberlin, R. J. McColl, M. O. Straight, F. B. Williams, C. J. Chandler, M. N. McKinnon, W. J. Jacobs, R. L. Post, W. L. Grant, F. W. Schmidt, H. J. Stecker, Paul Kozielek, C. C. Lowther.

Also the *Business Committee,* which was confirmed as follows: F. W. Lyman, of Minnesota; Rev. Doremus Scudder, of Hawaii; C. B. Stowell, of Michigan; Roger Leavitt, of Iowa; L. F. Anderson, of Washington; E. M. Powell, of Texas.

Treasurer Wiggin presented his report, showing the largest receipts in the history of the Board. The report of the Auditors, E. H. Baker and W. B. Plunkett, embracing the audit of the American Audit Company, was submitted, and both that and the Treasurer's report were accepted.

The report of the Prudential Committee on the Home Department was presented by Secretary Patton, who also gave notice of a Resolution amending the By-Laws, to be offered later in the meeting, coming from the Committee on Revision of the By-Laws. The Resolution is entered in full in connection with its subsequent adoption.

Mrs. C. H. Daniels was introduced, to make an address in behalf of the Woman's Boards.

A hymn was sung.

Mr. F. O. Winslow presented a proposed amendment to the By-Laws as recommended by the Prudential Committee for later action. It is entered later in connection with its adoption.

The Vice-President introduced Rev. K. Tsunishima, of Japan, conveying the greetings of the Kumi-ai churches.

Prayer was offered by Rev. F. K. Sanders and by Rev. F. S. Fitch.

Recess was taken to 8 P.M.

TUESDAY EVENING

The Vice-President took the chair at 8 P.M.

Devotional services were conducted by Rev. E. M. Hill, of Montreal.

The sermon was preached by Rev. D. F. Bradley, of Ohio, on the text, Galatians 4: 4: "But when the fullness of time came, God sent forth his Son"; and Revelation 22: 10: "Seal not the words of the prophecy of this book."

The communion service was then administered, conducted by Rev. A. J. Lyman, of New York, and recess was taken to 10 o'clock A.M.

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The Vice-President took the chair at ten o'clock, after a half hour of devotional service led by Prof. E. I. Bosworth.

The Minutes were read.

Rev. L. H. Hallock reported for the Nominating Committee, nominating the following committees, which were appointed:—

Committee to Nominate Officers: Rev. H. C. King, of Ohio; D. P. Jones, of

Minnesota; Rev. A. J. Lyman, of New York; M. A. Myers, of Illinois; and H. H. Proctor, of Massachusetts.

Committee on Place and Preacher: Dyer B. Holmes, of New York; Rev. F. K. Sanders, of New York; Rev. Dwight M. Pratt, of Ohio.

Committee on Treasurer's Report: H. Clark Ford, of Ohio; J. H. Moore, of Illinois; W. K. Bigelow, of Massachusetts; F. E. Bogart, of Michigan.

The Annual Survey of Missions was presented by Secretary Barton.

Secretary Barton then introduced the following missionaries, who made addresses: Dr. H. S. Hollenbeck, of the West Africa Mission; Dr. H. N. Kinnear, of Foochow, China; Dr. A. R. Hoover, of Talas, Turkey.

A hymn was sung.

Rev. Sidney L. Gulick made an address on "Recent Developments in Japan."

Prof. E. C. Moore offered from the Prudential Committee a message to be sent to our missionaries, and it was approved.

Rev. T. C. McClelland offered prayer and pronounced the benediction.

Recess was taken to two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

The Vice-President took the chair at two o'clock.

A hymn was sung.

Addresses were made by Rev. C. C. Tracy, of Anatolia College, Marsovan, Western Turkey; Dr. George C. Raynolds, of Van, Eastern Turkey; Rev. George F. Herrick, of New York; and Rev. J. K. Greene, of Oberlin.

Prayer was offered by Rev. H. T. Perry, of Sivas, Western Turkey.

Secretary Barton introduced the following recruits for missionary service: Walter F. Hume, LeRoy H. Stafford, Alan M. Fairbank, Ralph L. Abraham; also Arthur Hummel and Frank B. Warner, undertaking educational work in Shansi, North China.

Bishop Williams, of the Diocese of Michigan, was introduced to bear the greetings of the Primary Synod of the Diocese of the Mid-West of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States.

Secretary Barton was appointed to convey a reply to that body in person.

Secretary Barton also introduced the following speakers: Rev. F. C. Liu, of Taiku, Shansi Province, who spoke on the "Present Opportunities of Christian Education in China"; Rev. P. B. Kennedy, on the "Situation in Albania"; Rev. John Howland, on "New Plans for Mexico."

Mr. E. H. Pitkin proposed to raise a fund of $1,000 for Albania by offering $100, and $250 more was then pledged.

Recess was taken until eight o'clock, after prayer by Secretary Hitchcock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING

The Vice-President took the chair at eight o'clock.

A hymn was sung.

Prayer was offered by H. W. Hicks.

Rev. L. H. Hallock, of the Committee on the Treasurer's Report, reported.

Rev. George A. Hall made an address on "Reminiscences of the India Centenary."

Secretary W. E. Strong spoke on "Some Contrasts of the Century."

Rev. R. H. Potter spoke on "A Century of Missions and a Better World."

The Vice-President nominated as new members of the *Committee on New Members of the Board:* Rev. J. W. Bixler, of Connecticut; Howard W. Darling, of Kansas; F. A. McCormack, of Iowa.

Benediction was pronounced by Rev. F. G. Smith, and recess was taken to ten o'clock Thursday morning.

THURSDAY MORNING

The Vice-President took the chair at ten o'clock, after a half hour of devotional service.

The Minutes were read.

A. A. Ward, of Ceylon, made an address on "Ceylon's Greatest Need Today."

Rev. R. E. Hume spoke on "The Kingdom Coming in India."

Mrs. J. P. Jones, of Madura, spoke on "Woman's Work for Women in India."

Rev. J. P. Jones, of Madura, spoke on "The Native Ministry in India."

Rev. Cyrus A. Clark, of Miyazaki, spoke on "Working a Province in Japan: a New Attitude."

Rev. S. C. Bartlett, of Otaru, spoke on "The Frontier in Japan."

A. J. Orner, of Rhodesia, spoke on "The Religious Value of Industrial Work."

Rev. Henry Fairbank, of Ahmednagar, spoke on the same theme for the Marathi Mission.

Prayer was offered by Rev. W. T. McElveen.

Recess was taken to 2 P.M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

The Vice-President took the chair at 2 P.M.

A hymn was sung.

Prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Richards.

Mr. F. W. Lyman, of the Business Committee, offered the Resolution previously notified from the Prudential Committee, and it was adopted as follows:—

All property of every kind given to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions on condition that certain payments shall be made to a beneficiary or beneficiaries, for life or for a term of years, shall be kept separate from all other property of the Board, and shall constitute a fund to be known as the "Conditional Gift Fund," unless otherwise provided by the terms of the gift. The payments to beneficiaries required under all conditional gifts hereafter made to the Board, unless otherwise provided at the time of the gift, shall be made only from the income of the Conditional Gift Fund or from the principal of the fund if the income is not sufficient.

No other property shall be taken from the Conditional Gift Fund except as follows: Whenever all payments to beneficiaries required under the terms of any gift have been made, a balance shall be struck by deducting from the total of said gift, and all increase and income received therefrom, all payments to beneficiaries made under the provisions of said gift and all losses in the property in which said gift has been invested, and said balance shall be turned into the treasury of the Board, to be used in accordance with the provisions of the gift.

The recommendation of the Committee on Revision of the By-Laws, of which notice was duly given, was adopted as follows:—

Resolved—

I. In the matter of electing to Corporate Membership in the Board the delegates to the National Council, there would seem to be no reason why the change should not be made at this meeting, so that it may become immediately operative upon the assembling of the Board with the Council in 1915.

II. As to the membership-at-large class, our recommendation is that we should amend our By-Laws at this time so that those who are elected to this class this year may be elected for one year only, and that in 1915 elections be for such terms as will facilitate the speedy working our of the Council plan.

In pursuance of this policy, for By-Laws 2, 3, and 4 substitute the following:—

2—The Corporate Membership of the Board shall consist, in addition to the present life members, of two classes of persons. (*a*) One class shall be composed of the members of the National Council, who shall be deemed nominated as Corporate Members of the Board by their election and certification as members of the said National Council, said nominations to be ratified and the persons so named elected by the Board. Their terms as Corporate Members of the Board shall end, in each case, when they cease to be members of the National Council. (*b*) There may also be chosen by the Board one hundred and fifty Corporate Members-at-large, whose term of service shall be six years,

except those who shall be elected in 1914, whose term of service shall be one year, and those elected in 1915, who shall be elected for two, four, and six years, in such proportion as will facilitate the division of members at large ultimately into three equal sections of approximately fifty each, one section being chosen every second year at the meeting in connection with the meeting of the National Congregational Council.

Corporate Members shall be elected by ballot.

For By-Law 5 substitute the following:—

3—*Committee to Nominate New Members.* At each annual meeting a Committee on the Nomination of New Members shall be appointed by the President, subject to the approval of the Board. This committee shall consist of nine, of whom, after the first year, three shall be appointed annually. The first committee appointed under this By-Law shall be divided by the President into three classes, to serve one, two, and three years, respectively. The senior Home Secretary shall be *ex officio* its permanent clerk, without vote. Its duty shall be to nominate suitable persons for the membership at large.

III. That the President appoint a committee of three, who shall present to the Board at its meeting in 1915 such further revision of the By-Laws as may be desirable.

Excuses for absence were received from the following members: L. D. Evans, H. P. Woodin, J. M. Gould, H. W. Lane, William Shaw, G. W. Andrews, J. M. W. Hall, F. H. Fuller, Rowland Hazard, O. E. Maurer, William N. Ferrin, S. L. Loomis, L. E. Jepson, C. H. Beale, H. L. Whitehead, W. E. Sweet, James T. Daly, A. W. Palmer, M. T. Gilmore, S. C. Shaw, Delcevare King, E. E. Bradley, F. J. Van Horn, D. N. Beach, E. G. Updike, J. R. Beard, E. B. Dean, J. E. McConnell, C. D. Boothby, J. C. Evans, N. M. Hall, J. H. Heald, C. A. Hopkins, W. Walker, C. E. Harwood, Benjamin Swift, L. L. Olds, H. S. Bliss, C. M. Rhodes, T. C. Edwards, H. E. Hackman, H. J. Wells, J. E. Snowden, E. L. Hood, R. M. Houghton, P. F. Marston, F. P. Makepeace, J. W. Bixler, A. L. Williston, Arthur Perry, J. T. Chidsey, A. F. Poole, A. W. Hazen, E. M. Williams, S. B. L. Penrose, C. M. Clark, J. L. Kilbon, A. E. Dunning, H. P. French, A. S. Barnes, W. A. Trow, E. H. Baker, D. O. Rogers, R. R. Hays, J. C. Hanna, C. H. Percival, A. L. Johnson, D. W. S. Clark, W. H. Woodwell, A. P. Williams, M. A. Bullock, H. G. Hale, L. Warner, D. N. Camp, G. A. Tewksbury, A. W. Vernon, G. Taylor, C. H. Kelsey, W. F. Kettle, S. L. B. Dexter, W. I. Jones, W. H. Holman, J. T. Daley, S. Evans, M. E. Gates, J. C. Goddard, G. E. Lovejoy, Frank Kimball, W. A. Waterman, W. P. Fisher, C. L. Morgan, C. A. Beckwith, Samuel Usher, W. W. Gist, J. M. Whitehead, C. W. Osgood, P. W. Lyman, A. W. Benedict, Arthur Little, W. W. Jordan, John Reid, H. K. Warren, Calvin B. Moody, C. H. Oliphant, C. H. Richards, Alfred S. Hall, F. H. Brooks, J. H. Perry, C. R. Brown, E. R. Brown, H. P. Beach, J. H. Baker, C. H. Lyman, S. E. Baldwin, C. F. Thwing, F. Carter, O. H. Ingram, A. Z. Conrad, J. DePeu, H. A. Bridgman, W. J. Moulton, C. H. Hulburd, J. O. Myers, S. H. Buell, A. R. Thain, F. T. Bayley, Mary E. Woolley, Cyrus Northrop, E. W. Chapin, J. E. Brown, J. G. Merrill, E. S. Parsons, B. W. Lockhart, W. D. Mackenzie, Caroline Hazard, W. H. Catlin, W. B. D. Gray, N. Osborne, C. S. Nash, G. E. Green, C. S. Mills, W. L. Sperry, A. L. Frisbee, C. A. Dinsmore, M. T. Gilmore, Sydney Strong, G. H. Beard, F. Fosdick, F. D. Sargent, J. C. Berry, F. S. Child, H. G. Person, A. L. Gillett, E. F. Williams.

The Committee on Nominations reported the resignation of W. C. Whiting, of Iowa, and it was accepted; and the loss of membership by removal to a new field of Rev. William M. Jones, formerly of St. Joseph, Mo.; of Rev. A. R. Brown and Rev. C. E. Burton, of Ohio; Rev. John E. McClain, of Kansas; Elliott S. Miller and Rev. Wilson Denney, of Iowa.

The committee also nominated the following list for election as Corporate Members for one year, in accord with the new constitution of the National Council, and they were elected: Rev. H. Melville Tenney, of California; William E. Sweet, of Colorado; Edwin H. Baker, Prof. Harlan P. Beach, Prof. Arthur L. Gillett, Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, Rev. Edward N. Packard, John H. Perry, Rev. Henry C. Woodruff, Rev. James W. Bixler, Rev. William F. Stearns, Martin Welles, of Connecticut; Rev.

Doremus Scudder, Peter C. Jones, of Hawaii; Pres. Ozora S. Davis, Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, Pres. Thomas McClelland, J. B. Horton, Theodore C. Keller, Clarence S. Funk, of Illinois; F. A. McCornack, Roger M. Tenney, of Iowa; Howard W. Darling, of Kansas; Rev. Leavitt H. Hallock, of Maine; John C. Berry, M.D., Rev. Asher Anderson, Rev. James L. Barton, Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Walter K. Bigelow, Dr. E. H. Bigelow, George E. Keith, Rev. George A. Gordon, Rev. Francis E. Clark, Rev. John H. Denison, Rev. Albert E. Dunning, Charles A. Hopkins, Charles N. Prouty, Samuel Usher, A. Lyman Williston, Prof. Edward C. Moore, Rev. Edward M. Noyes, Rev. Cornelius H. Patton, William B. Plunkett, Henry H. Proctor, George E. Tucker, Arthur H. Wellman, Thomas Weston, G. Henry Whitcomb, Herbert A. Wilder, David R. Craig, Henry P. Kendall, Prof. John W. Platner, of Massachusetts; Frank D. Taylor, Frank E. Bogart, of Michigan; Pres. Donald J. Cowling, Rev. Fred B. Hill, Rev. Edward M. Williams, of Minnesota; Augustus W. Benedict, of Missouri; Rev. Charles H. Richards, Charles H. Baker, Edward T. Wilkinson, of New Jersey; Elisha R. Brown, of New Hampshire; Rev. Lyman Abbott, Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, Joseph E. Brown, Guilford Dudley, Dyer B. Holmes, Edwin G. Warner, Rev. Albert J. Lyman, Albro J. Newton, William H. Nichols, Rev. Frank K. Sanders, Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, Dr. Lucien C. Warner, of New York; Rev. Washington Gladden, Rev. Dan F. Bradley, Pres. Henry C. King, Rev. Irving W. Metcalf, William W. Mills, Dwight Goddard, of Ohio; Rowland G. Hazard, Herbert J. Wells, of Rhode Island; Pres. Henry K. Warren, of South Dakota; Henry Fairbank, of Vermont; Prof. L. F. Anderson, Pres. S. B. L. Penrose, Rev. Sydney Strong, William H. Lewis, of Washington; Pres. Edward D. Eaton, John M. Whitehead, William C. White, of Wisconsin; Rev. Howard S. Bliss, of Syria.

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers reported, recommending the following list, and these persons were elected:—

President
EDWARD C. MOORE, D.D.

Vice-President
EDWARD D. EATON, D.D.

Recording Secretary
HENRY A. STIMSON, D.D.

Assistant Recording Secretary
EDWARD N. PACKARD, D.D.

Corresponding Secretaries
JAMES L. BARTON, D.D.
CORNELIUS H. PATTON, D.D.
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH, D.D.

Associate Secretaries
REV. ENOCH F. BELL
REV. D. BREWER EDDY

Treasurer
FRANK H. WIGGIN

Editorial Secretary
WILLIAM E. STRONG, D.D.

Members of the Prudential Committee
For three years
HARRY P. KENDALL
REV. WILLARD L. SPERRY
REV. LUCIUS H. THAYER, D.D.
HERBERT A. WILDER

For two years
(*To succeed Dr. Edward C. Moore*)
REV. EDWARD M. NOYES, D.D.

Auditors
EDWIN H. BAKER
WILLIAM B. PLUNKETT
HERBERT J. WELLS

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Mid-West Province of the Episcopal Church sent greetings, which were acknowledged, and Secretary Barton was instructed to bear a response.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. J. Lyman for the blessing of God upon the newly elected officers of the Board.

The Committee on Place and Preacher reported through Dyer B. Holmes, recommending that the next meeting be in connection with the National Council at New Haven, Conn., in 1915, and that the preacher and alternate be selected by the Prudential Committee, in conference with the officers of the National Council.

Rev. F. K. Sanders made an address on "The Board of Missionary Preparation." He was followed by H. W. Hicks, speaking on United Study Plans for 1914–15.

Prayer was offered by Secretary Patton and recess taken to 8 P.M.

THURSDAY EVENING

The Vice-President took the chair at 8 P.M.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Pres. H. C. King, of Oberlin.

Addresses were made by Rev. Nehemiah Boynton and Dr. Robert E. Speer on "The Christian Layman," as illustrated in the life of the late Pres. Samuel B. Capen.

Recess was taken to 10 A.M. Friday.

FRIDAY MORNING

The Vice-President took the chair at ten o'clock, after a half hour of devotional services.

The Minutes were read.

A telegram of acceptance from President Moore was read.

Rev. George D. Wilder, of Peking, made an address on "The Independent Chinese Church and Missionary Work."

Rev. L. H. Hallock presented the following minute with reference to the late Sec. E. E. Strong:—

Within the year this Board has been called to part with its honored and beloved Editorial Secretary, Rev. Elnathan E. Strong, D.D., who passed to his reward on the second day of April, 1914, full of years and honor.

Dr. Strong was indeed a veteran in service, having filled his important office with conscientious fidelity and efficiency for thirty consecutive years. Under his wise administration the *Missionary Herald* moved steadily on with the progress of the times, adding to its attractions from year to year and holding its unique and foremost place among the missionary magazines of the world.

Dr. Strong, by his irenic disposition and loving Christian spirit—notably manifested in his cheerful patience and unfaltering trust under the shadow of deep affliction which befell him in the loss of his eyesight—signally endeared himself to his associates and won for him the esteem and affection of all who knew him.

Gathered—like a shock of corn, fully ripe—unto his Father's house, we congratulate our brother upon his deliverance and upon the glorious vision which has already broken upon him "in the *land of far distances*"; and to his family we extend our tender sympathy.

The Vice-President nominated the following persons a Committee on Revision of the By-Laws, in order to adjust them finally to accord with the National Council's rules: Sec. C. H. Patton, Rev. Raymond Calkins, and A. H. Wellman, and they were appointed.

On motion of Mr. David Fales, the Vice-President was instructed to express to the family of the late Vice-President, E. W. Blatchford, the sympathy of the Board and their appreciation of his long and faithful services to the Board.

Secretary Barton presented the following missionaries soon to leave for their work, several of whom spoke briefly: Mr. and Mrs. Fairbank, to India; Dr. and Mrs. Howland and Mr. and Mrs. Fritts, to Mexico; Dr. Raynolds, to Turkey; Mr. and Mrs. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Newell, to Japan; and Rev. C. C. Tracy, to Turkey.

The following recruits about to receive their commissions were introduced by Secretary Patton and were commissioned by Vice-President Eaton: Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Abraham, all for work in South Africa.

The prayer of consecration was offered by Rev. J. P. Jones.

Secretary Patton also presented Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Riggs, Miss Dora Barnes, Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Hummel, Rev. F. A. Warner, missionaries soon to go out.

Mr. R. L. Abraham and Mrs. Abraham, starting for Natal; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Mather, starting for Rhodesia, all spoke of their coming service, as did Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Riggs, going to Marsovan, and Miss Dora Barnes, going to Sivas.

The hymn, "Ye Christian heralds, go proclaim," was sung.

Mr. F. W. Lyman, of the Business Committee, offered the following resolutions of thanks, which were adopted:—

1. That the thanks of the officers and members of the Board and other guests are offered to our hosts of the First Congregational Church, to the other churches who have joined with them, and to all the citizens of Detroit, Mich., whose hospitality and kindly greeting have rendered our stay a continual delight.

2. That we recognize with special gratitude the services of the organist, whose sympathetic leadership has been a continual inspiration as he has uplifted our hearts to God through the ministry of music, and we join with him in grateful remembrance of the singers who have given so generously of their time and talents.

3. That the delightful introduction to a few of the many beauties of Detroit which was given us through the automobile ride on Wednesday has so whetted our appetites that we purpose a return to this wonderful city at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime we shall cherish the memory of these days as a rich experience.

Rev. Mac H. Wallace made a farewell address, to which Vice-President Eaton responded, speaking on "The Challenge of the Years."

The Minutes were read and approved.

Prayer was offered by Rev. C. C. Tracy, and adjournment was taken to meet in New Haven, Conn., in October, 1915, in connection with the National Council.

HENRY A. STIMSON, *Recording Secretary.*

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